

Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS

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Picturing a typical American Girl in all the natural freshness and beauty of vigorous youth, the Pabst Extract Calendar for 1911 is without question the most exquisite portrayal of an ideal we have ever seen—it is simply fascinating in its artistic beauty and subtle charm.

In panel shape, 7 inches in width and 36 inches in length, it lends itself perfectly to the filling of those corners that are so hard to decorate—and, being printed in 12 delicately blended colors and gold, it harmonizes pleasantly with the color scheme of any room.

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It is absolutely free of all advertising on the front—even the calendar pads being printed on the back. We have tried to make this beautiful panel a suitable decoration for any home, hoping that it will act as an occasional reminder to those receiving a copy that

Pabst Extract The "Best" Tonic

"brings the roses to your cheeks"—that it is a perfect blending of richest malt and choicest hops into a natural reconstructive agent and builder of health, strength, vigor and vitality—a malt tonic that enriches the blood and tones up the entire system.

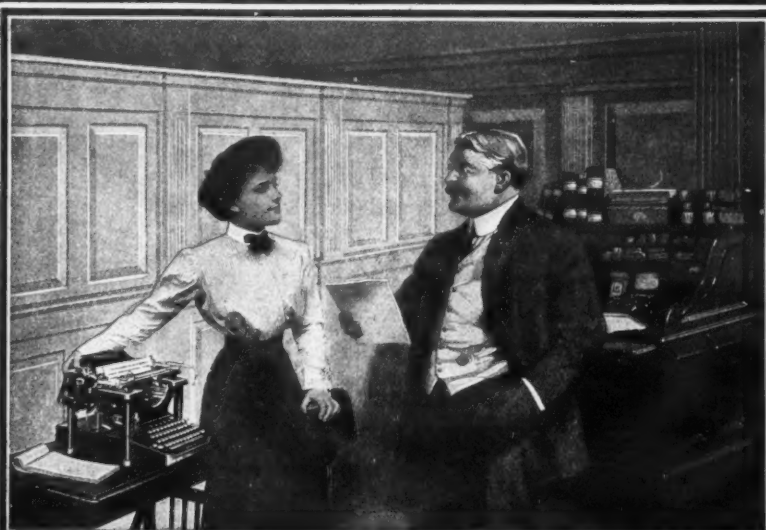
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All you have to do is to send us your name and address and ten cents in stamps or silver to cover cost of packing and mailing. Write for one today.

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the

Remington

she stands up a little straighter.

She knows as well as you do that her choice of the Recognized Leader among Typewriters is a fine recommendation—one which raises her in your estimation.

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New York and Everywhere

PRETTY GIRLS FOR PRESENTS

10 CENTS
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The question of what to give as birthday, wedding and Christmas presents is solved as soon as you have a copy of the Leslie-Judge picture catalogue. ¶ The highest-priced artists in the world draw for Leslie's Weekly and Judge. ¶ The choicest of their work, carefully engraved and beautifully printed for framing, is listed in the handsome illustrated catalogue of our picture department. ¶ A beautiful picture of a pretty girl by Penrhyn Stanlaws, 10½ x 14 in size, is sent **without charge** to every purchaser of a catalogue. The price of the latter is ten cents, sufficient to cover cost of production and postage. ¶ Send ten cents in stamps or coin and receive this handsome illustrated catalogue of striking pictures and, without further charge, a Stanlaws drawing, making your choice from the following list:



"The Horsy Girl"

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You get a picture for nothing and the catalogue costs only ten cents.

Leslie-Judge Company

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will make a big reduction in your coal bill—25 per cent of ashes is GOOD COAL—a minute a day saves the coal—no dust—no trouble—ashes go into barrel and coal into the hod. Write to-day for full descriptive folder 14-S.

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Sold by Dealers Everywhere

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From your Old Feathers Write for Prices



Send us your old ostrich feathers and from them we will make a magnificent Willow Plume, faultlessly curled and dyed your favorite shade—guaranteed to look as well and to hold its shape and color, and wear as long as any Willow Plume you can buy from a dealer at three or four times the cost. If prices are not satisfactory feathers will be returned at our expense. References—Dun's, Bradstreet's or Mo. Savings Bank. The work of our Dyeing, Cleaning and Curling departments cannot be equalled. Write for prices.

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SAVES FURNITURE, PIANOS, PICTURES, Etc. from shrinking and cracking and prevents Headaches, Colds, Catarrh and Pneumonia—by keeping indoor air moist, pure and wholesome. Simply fill moistener with water and place on back of any steam or hot water Radiator out of sight, where it works ten years free of expense.

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Use the SAVO 30 days, and if not as represented, advise us and your money will be refunded. Price, \$2.00 Order today or write for FREE booklet.

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"Get the Pleasure Without the Poison" Trade The Pipe They Let You Smoke At Home Mark Reg.



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The Smokers' Friend
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40¢
Three For \$1.00
Sent Prepaid Anywhere Money Back If Not Satisfactory

Red Cedar Chest Is a Fine Xmas Gift

This chest is of delightfully fragrant Southern Red Cedar. Protects furs and other clothing against moths. No camphor required. Indestructible and damp-proof. Saves cold storage expenses. VERY ROOMY 4 ft. long; 2 ft. wide; 2 ft. high. Two big drawers. A very magnificent chest. Hand polished. Wide copper bands. Useful XMAS gift. Many styles. We prepay freight and sell DIRECT from factory to home. No dealer's profit. Free catalog "O" shows styles and prices.

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Monogram and Fob Complete Only \$1.00

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Catalogue "A" showing diamonds, watches, fine jewelry and monograms sent free.

John L. Des Lauriers, Mfg. Jeweler
Dept. "C," 43 Winter St. Boston, Mass.

No. 160
Order by Number
Fob is Six Inches Long

Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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Next Week's Issue

Dated November 10th, 1910

THE ATLANTA PENITENTIARY—An illustrated description of one of the great national houses of detention, where many noted criminals are held, by S. Mays Ball.

SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW CHINATOWN—A pictorial guide to the mysterious patch of Oriental civilization in the heart of the New World.

AN INSPIRATION IN CHICKENS—How a shrewd woman balked a great financier through an unusual advertising scheme, by Jules Verne Des Voignes.

THE AUTOMOBILIST—News and hints for the motor-car enthusiast, illustrated by unusual photographs.

ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES—A pictorial digest of the world's work.

WITH MASK AND WIG—Harriet Quimby's illustrated chronicle of theatrical activities.

"PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT" and those other valuable departments, "The Public Forum," "Jasper's Hints to Money-makers" and "Hermit's Life-insurance Suggestions."

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are prevented or relieved by the application of soothing, healing

VASELINE COLD CREAM

IN CONVENIENT, SANITARY PURE TIN TUBES

(Contain No Lead)

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Vaseline Cold Cream
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CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.

Proprietors of Every "Vaseline" Product

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EVERSTICK

TRADE MARK
INVISIBLE RUBBERS



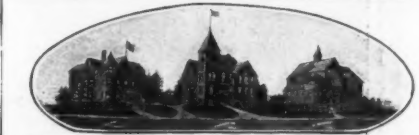
Don't stifle your feet as do the old fashioned clumsy rubbers. They protect the most vital part, the sole of the shoe, from cold and damp, and allow the feet to breathe.

EVERYBODY NEEDS EVERSTICKS.

Always for sale where good shoes are sold
ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.

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None genuine without THIS cord.



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POULTRY FENCES,
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Large Illustrated Catalogue and Special Prices FREE
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MEXICAN DIAMONDS

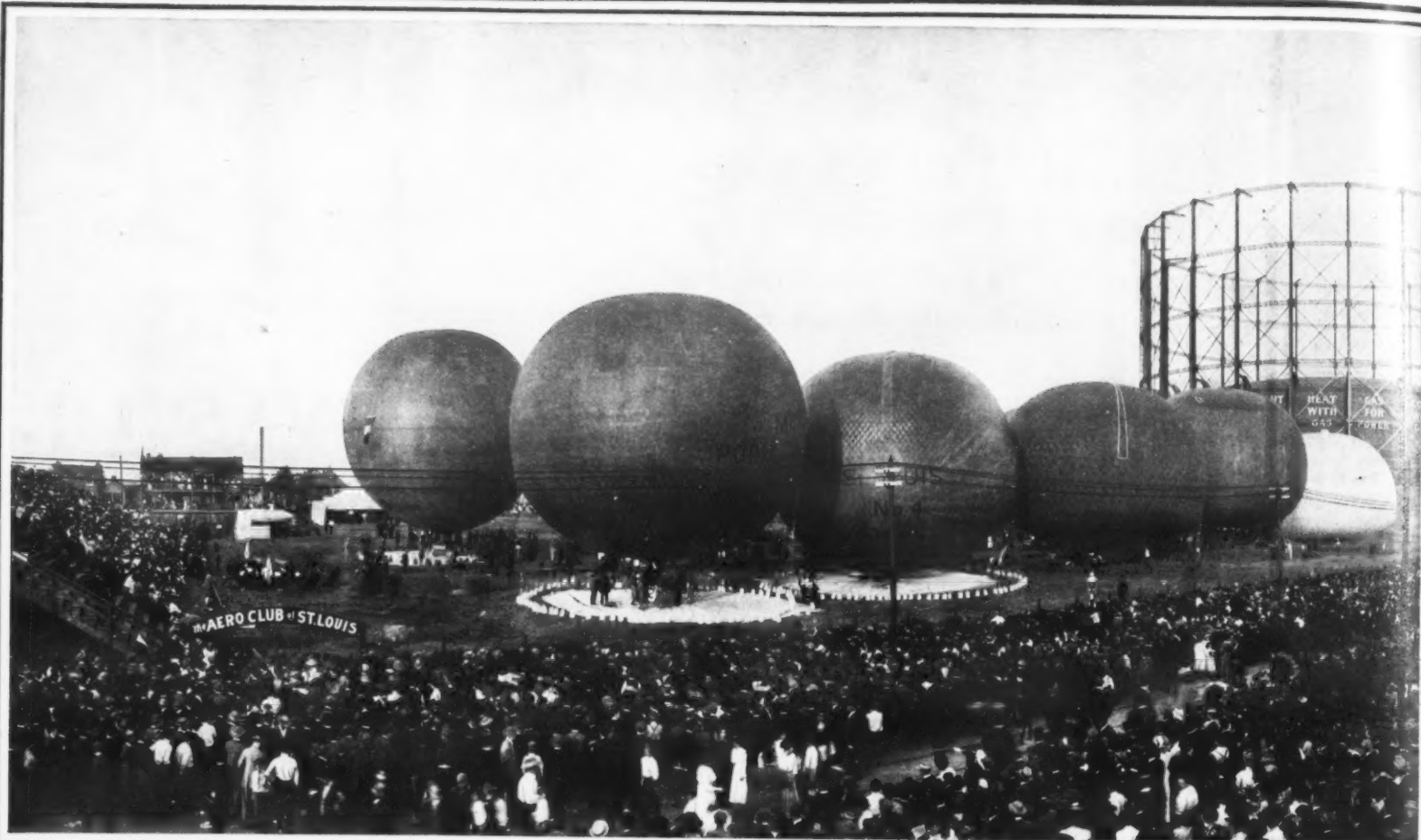
LOOK and WEAR as WELL as GENUINE DIAMONDS
COST 80 Per Cent LESS



Experts can seldom distinguish between the two. Mexican Diamonds stand acid tests, are beautifully cut and polished, and guaranteed permanently brilliant. We will send on FREE examination, by express, C. O. D. at these Special Introductory Prices. Ladies' Ring, same style as cut, with 1/2-carat Mexican Diamond, \$4.98; 1-carat, \$7.74. Gents' Round Belcher Ring, 1/2-carat, \$6.94; 1-carat, \$11.38. All rings solid gold. State size and we will forward ring immediately with guarantee. 10% discount for cash with order. If not satisfactory, return in three days for refund. Write today for Free Illustrated Catalogue.

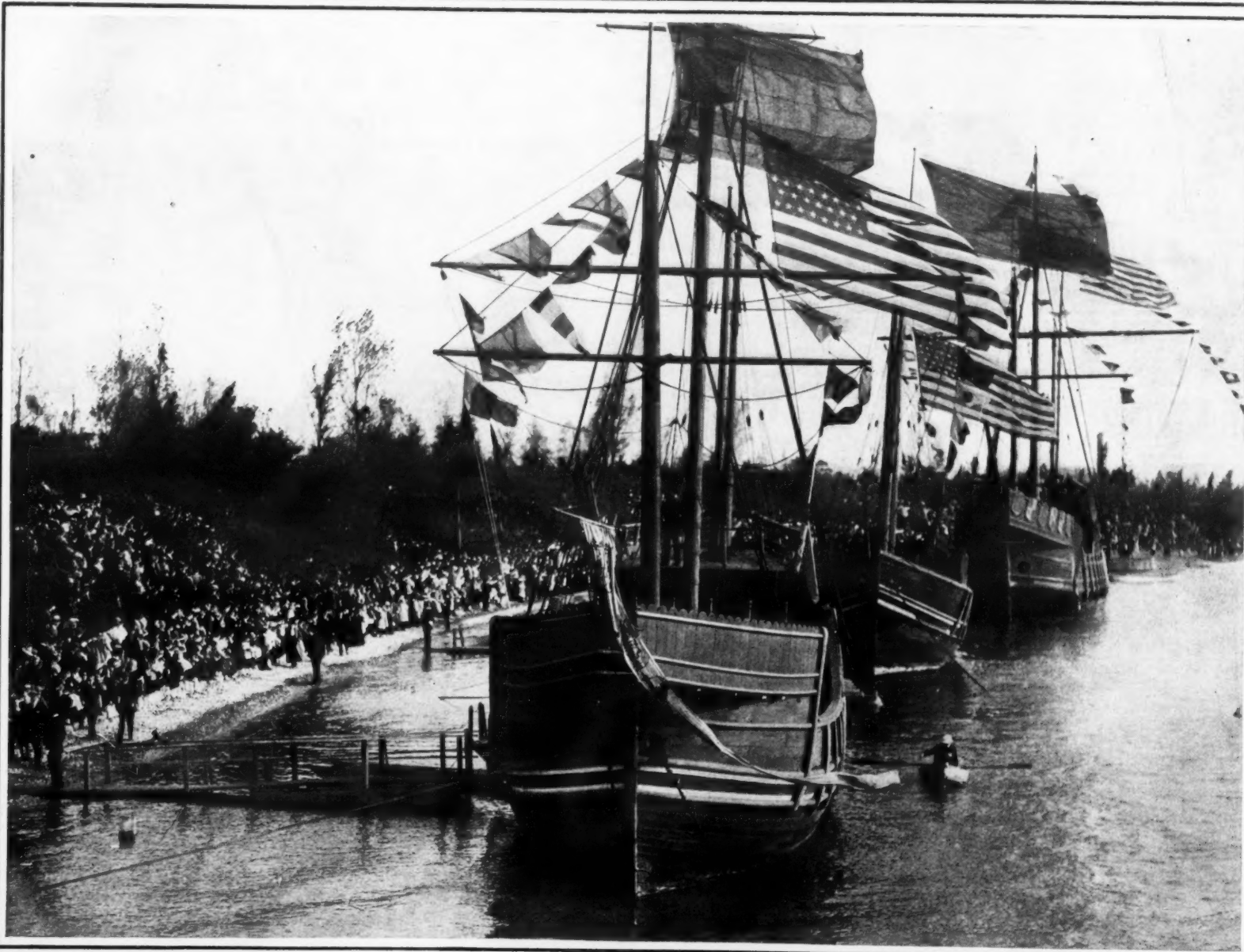
MEXICAN DIAMOND IMPORTING COMPANY
Dept. H 1111
San Francisco, Cal.

Exclusive Controllers of the Mexican Diamond.



Start of the Sensational International Balloon Race.

The contestants ready for the Fifth International Contest for the James Gordon Bennett Cup and for \$4,750 in prizes at St. Louis on October 17. The unofficial distances traveled by the winning aeronauts are as follows: The Dusseldorf II. (Germany) landed at Kiskisink, Quebec, Canada, remaining in the air for 42 hours, traveling a distance of about 1,100 miles. The Germania (Germany) landed at Cococash, Quebec, 43 hours in air, distance 1,040 miles. The Helvetia (Switzerland) landed at Ville Marie, Quebec, 46 hours in air, distance 850 miles. The Isle de France (France) landed at Poganassing, Ontario, 34 hours 36 minutes in air, distance 725 miles. The Azura (Switzerland) landed at Biscotassing, Ontario, 42 hours in air, distance 772 miles. The Harburg III. (Germany) landed at lake Nipissing, Ontario, 27 hours 46 minutes in air, distance 750 miles. The America II., for which two governments searched the wilds of Canada, landed safely at Lake Blanc Sable, Canada, after remaining in the air forty-six hours and traveling 1,460 miles, thus creating a new world's record.



Columbus Re-Discovers America in Chicago.

The Columbus Day celebration in Chicago proved to be one of the most spectacular pageants ever staged in the West. The celebration was held on one of the islands in Jackson Park and the caravels of Columbus presented to the Chicago Exposition in 1893 by the Queen of Spain were a feature of the day. The pageant was reproduced after fifteen years of preparation in working out the details and in securing the costumes. The signal for the beginning of the demonstration was the appearance of Columbus leading his son, Ferdinand, and carrying the maps and charts under his arm with which he intended to convince the Queen of Spain that there was land in the West. One of the most pleasing acts of the outdoor drama was the march to the flagship *Santa Marie*. Columbus and his crew boarded the vessel accompanied by the King and Queen. Here on the main deck the great navigator was given the blessing of the rulers and waved them ashore from the departing caravels. Over one hundred thousand spectators enjoyed the outdoor drama. — Delaney.



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Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

"In God We Trust."



CXI.

Thursday, November 3, 1910

No. 2878

For the "Aristocracy of Ailments."

THE OPENING of the hospital annex to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, in New York, marks a new epoch in hospital treatment. The building will contain every feature suggested by medical science and the accumulation of hospital experience. Its uniqueness consists in that it will limit its activities to a few specific diseases, thus permitting a concentration never before possible. Infantile paralysis, pneumonia and heart disease were the three classes of troubles admitted on its opening day. To carry the idea still further, every physician connected with the institution will give to it his entire time, to the exclusion of all private practice, even to consultation. This will insure careful medical supervision during the entire period of sickness, which is not the case in a general hospital. For rich and poor alike the treatment is to be entirely free. As has been said, it is for the "aristocracy of ailments."

Being connected with an institute devoted to medical research, it might be supposed that the patients would be made the subjects of experimentation. To correct this notion, the management has issued a statement in which it says the hospital would have no right to take any liberties with its patients in this respect and that it does not expect to do so, the treatment and cure of the patient being the prime consideration in every case. The hospital will have its own physiological, chemical and biological laboratories, devoted to investigations bearing on the diseases under treatment. The laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute will continue their investigations as heretofore. The discovery of a new remedy in the laboratory of the institute will be immediately available to the hospital, and a constant co-operation of the two divisions will be maintained.

In both the institute and the hospital Mr. John D. Rockefeller has blazed a new path, as he has done in so many of his charities. On the day of the opening of the new hospital, he announced an additional gift to it of \$3,820,000. The total income-bearing endowment of the Rockefeller Institute is thus raised to \$6,420,000, and makes his total contribution to the Institute for Medical Research \$8,240,000, the third largest of his benefactions. The sum of Mr. Rockefeller's known philanthropic contributions now reaches \$124,000,000. We doubt if ever before has so large a sum been so wisely distributed and according to such businesslike and economic principles.



Shall New York Go Backward?

THE SHOCKING disclosure that half a million dollars were raised by gamblers to defeat Governor Hughes' anti-race-track bill at Albany came none too soon. Common rumor at Albany, during the legislative session, while the race-track bill was pending, credited the gambling element with having raised a large fund with which to corrupt the Legislature. At first the effort succeeded, but eventually the moral forces, led with a steady hand by Governor Hughes, triumphed. The gamblers were banished from the race tracks of New York.

This is a good time to point out to the people of the State that the race-track gamblers found the great majority of their supporters not among the Republican members of the Legislature, but among the Democratic representation. Every measure advocated by Governor Hughes and supported by the moral sentiment of the people had its strongest support on the Republican and its strongest opposition on the Democratic side.

Nor should it be forgotten that, when Governor Hughes was elected the first time, the remainder of the State ticket was made up of Democrats. The two years' experience the State had with these Democratic sub-officials is recent and well remembered. The scandalous accusations regarding the conduct of the attorney-general's office and the recent disclosures at the trial of the State engineer tell their own story. It is said that some Republican bankers and business men this year are contemplating the support of the entire Democratic State ticket as a rebuke to Colonel Roosevelt. Let them bear in mind what this means. It requires no stretch of the memory to do so.

While Mr. Dix, the Democratic candidate for the governorship, is a business man of conceded ability and integrity, he has had no experience in public life. Henry L. Stimson, the Republican nominee, has a clean record of deeds accomplished for the public wel-

fare. His canvass of the State has been wonderfully effective in impressing his strong personality on the people. As for the rest of the State ticket, it is only necessary to compare the record of the Republican candidates, nearly all of whom have served the public faithfully for the past two years, with that of the candidates on the Democratic ticket. These candidates include Sohmer, a professional politician of the Tammany type, whose official record has been severely criticised, and who now seeks the important office of comptroller. The list also includes an ex-saloonkeeper of Buffalo. Mr. Kennedy, as State treasurer, would be custodian of the millions of the people's money.

What do the decent and respectable people of this State think of a ticket made up in this indiscriminate way by Mr. Murphy, the boss of Tammany Hall? The surprising thing about it is that so clean a man as Mr. Dix should consent to run at the head of it.



A Brave Democratic Warrior Gone.

THE DEATH of David Bennett Hill marks the end of a brave Democratic warrior. It has removed from the light of day one of the ablest statesmen that his party has produced. A stalwart of the stalwarts, he had an unchangeable faith in the principles he espoused and maintained an invincible purpose to sustain them to the last. When he entered public life, more than a quarter of a century ago, political methods prevailed in both parties that have since been set aside as unwholesome and unnecessary. The bitterest accusation that his enemies could ever make was that he would sacrifice anything to advance the interests of his party. Nothing was ever said against his private life or his personal honesty. He had so little regard for the accumulation of money that while he remained active in politics he was always ready to sacrifice his last dollar for the success of his ticket.

Governor Tilden, who was the high ideal of the reform element, appreciated the astuteness, resourcefulness, aggressiveness and perseverance of Mr. Hill and early attached him to his "kitchen cabinet" as one of his most intimate counselors. It has commonly been charged that Mr. Hill gave his support to Grover Cleveland for the governorship in order that, as Lieutenant-Governor, he might secure the Governor's chair in pursuit of a boundless ambition to control his party. The truth remains that, after Mr. Cleveland's election to the presidency and his resignation of the governorship, when Mr. Hill went to Albany he expressed to his intimate friends his great reluctance to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He had felt entirely at home as Lieutenant-Governor. That place was very congenial; but he feared to take upon his shoulders the heavy responsibilities of the governorship. No man ever entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office with a higher appreciation of what they meant and a more determined purpose to keep his oath of office than David B. Hill.

It was as a member of the Senate at Washington that Mr. Hill disclosed his breadth of mind, his capacity for deep thinking and for quickly discerning the character and value of men and measures. The mellowing influence of time then showed itself in many ways, and as Mr. Hill advanced in public life so he advanced in public estimation. The sudden announcement of his purpose to retire from politics six years ago came as a shock to his party. The closing years of his eventful life were spent in the quiet and successful pursuit of his law practice at Albany and brought him a sense of relief and of patient resignation to the approaching end which he learned some years ago from his physicians was inevitable.

Knowing him before he entered public life and while some of his most intimate associates were of the newspaper guild with which he was himself identified, the writer has this to say of David B. Hill: He had a heart as full of affection as a child's. While he had the acquaintance of many, he chose the companionship of but a few. In that circle he revealed the gentleness of a woman and kindly nature. He had a special fondness for the companionship of bright young men, and the beneficiaries of his helpful hand are to be found all over the land. It made no difference to him whether they were of his party or not. His first private secretary came from a family long and prominently identified with the Republican party.

Mr. Hill hated sham and pretense with a deadly hatred. He believed in organization, in leadership, in discipline and in Democracy of the old-fashioned Jacksonian school. He made mistakes and acknowl-

edged them. He never hesitated to pursue a course he had laid down and that he believed to be justified, no matter what the risk of the result. His aversion was particularly directed toward selfishness disguised in the masquerade of reform. For that his detestation was supreme and his knife was always out. For that there was neither excuse nor forgiveness.

And be it ever borne in mind by his detractors that the leadership of the Democratic party, made up of so many diverse and conflicting elements, is a far different and more difficult task than the leadership of a cohesive organization such as the Republican party presents.

In the annals of the Democratic party of New York as future generations will read it, no figure will stand out more boldly and no record as a whole will be less challenged than that of David Bennett Hill.



The Plain Truth.

FOR MANY years Senator W. Murray Crane has been called "the most popular man in Massachusetts," and there are no evidences that his popularity is abating in the slightest degree. Whole-souled, generous, kindly disposed and considerate to all about him, Mr. Crane has fairly won the title with which he has been honored by his fellow-citizens. It is to him a much greater honor than the political preferment which his State gave him when it sent him to the United States Senate. The opponents of the Payne tariff law are now attacking its defenders, including Senator Crane. They will not dare insinuate anything against the uprightness of Mr. Crane's character and the integrity of his public and private life. The fact that he is largely identified with great business interests is to his credit. That he has accumulated wealth and distinction in the business world is reason for praise, and in any other country would be so regarded. The opponents of the tariff are not helping themselves by their flings at Senator Crane.

PROFESSOR FERRERO, the Italian historian, writing in the *Atlantic Monthly*, finds large gifts to the public by the rich one of the most characteristic features of American life. This he cites also as an instance in which the United States, strange as it may appear, is nearer the ancient world than Europe to-day is. In ancient Greece, and later in the Roman empire, education, charity, amusements and many public enterprises, such, for example, as the construction of roads, were, in part at least, left by the state to the generosity of the rich. In these great undertakings the Emperor himself led, the money coming always from his private fortune. Such gifts, indeed, were one of the means of establishing firmly the imperial authority over Rome. Turning to modern times, we find in Europe many colossal fortunes, but we would look in vain to see any of these devoted to helping the needy on a large scale or assisting the government in public works. Quite naturally, therefore, the Italian historian was deeply impressed, in visiting our land, to see colleges erected, hospitals founded, museums and universities endowed and scores of similar institutions assisted by wealthy men.

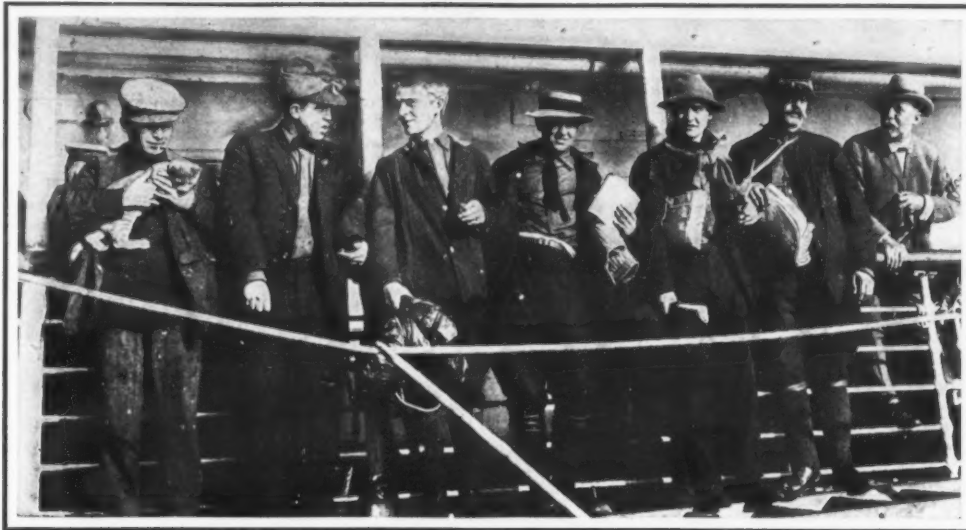
THE DYNAMITING of the Los Angeles Times building, in which a score of persons lost their lives, is one of the most dastardly acts in the history of American industrial life. No unpremeditated attack was this, but one well planned and with "malice aforethought." In this tragedy there is another factor besides the unions. The yellow press, which in the first years of its existence was content simply to develop a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction, soon began to instill the feelings of envy and anger among the working class of people toward all the rich and all employers of labor, to assail the majesty and integrity of the law and to call upon the masses to take the law in their own hands. Thus the seed of discontent and insubordination bordering on anarchy has been sown the country over, and it is a "natural result" that we should reap now and then the harvest in disasters like this. We expect the anarchist to shout assassination and revolution; but the demagogue, the muck-raker and the yellow press, which have repeatedly made attacks upon the majesty and integrity of the law, are preaching a doctrine which leads eventually, if more slowly, to the same conclusion. The Los Angeles incident is of gravest significance, because it is simply the breaking out locally of a poison that is being persistently instilled into the social and economic life of the people.

Photographs of Wellman's Flight



Our Most Daring Balloonist.

Walter Wellman as he looked when he landed from the steamer *Trent* in New York City.



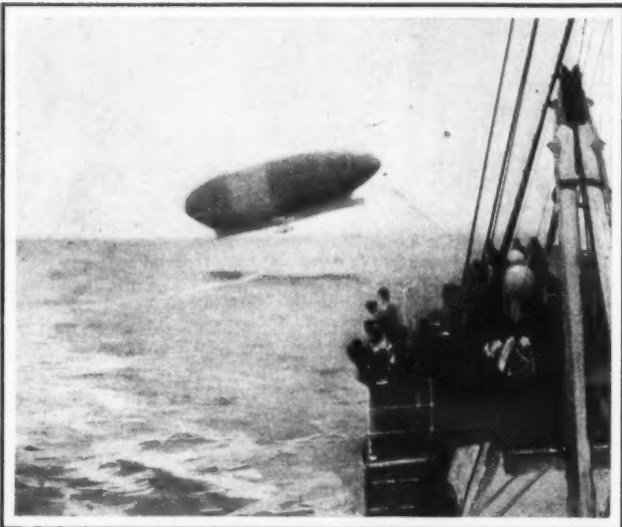
The Crew of the Airship "America" Coming Up New York Bay.

From left to right: Engineer Melvin Vanniman, with the mascot; John Aubert; J. Murray Simon, navigating officer of the airship; Jack Irwin, wireless operator; Albert L. Loud and Walter Wellman.



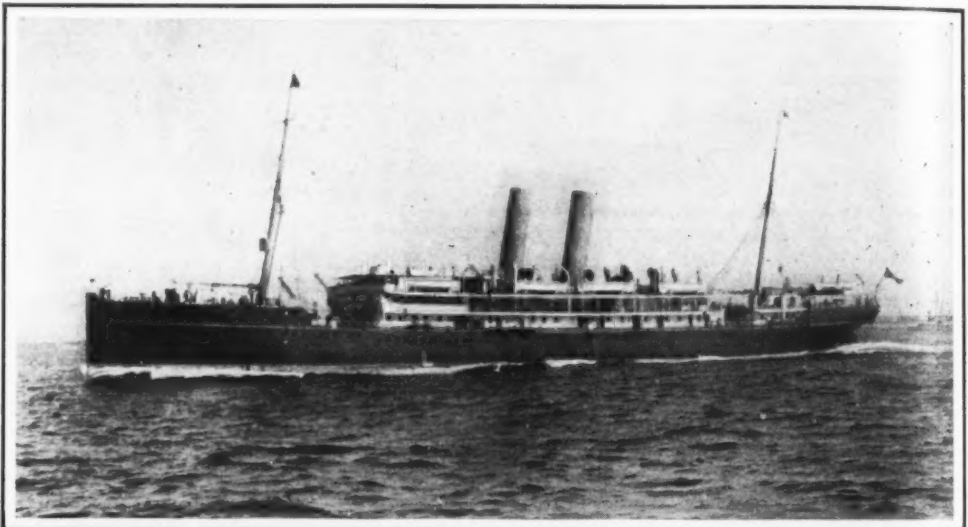
Stanley Angel.

The apprentice boy of the *Trent* who first sighted the *America* from his post in the crow's nest.



Deserting the Wellman Airship.

After the crew was rescued, the *America* was set adrift and the *Trent* continued on her way to New York. Relieved of the weight of the crew, the *America* rose high into the air and soon disappeared in the distance.
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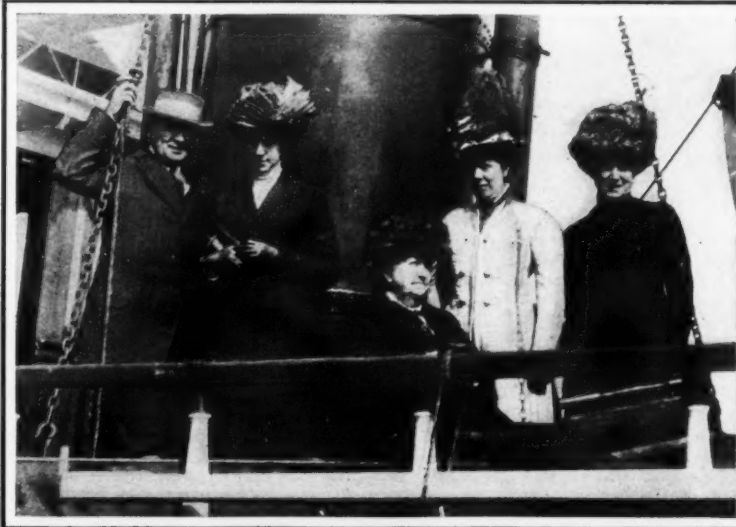
The "Trent" as She Looked Bringing the Wellman Crew into New York Harbor.

The captain of the steamer caught the distress signals of Wellman's airship about four hundred miles off Cape Hatteras. Attempts were made to fasten a rope from the balloon to the steamship, but as this failed, the *America's* lifeboat was lowered and the balloon set adrift. Ropes were thrown to the small boat and the valiant aviators were taken aboard.



The Engineer and the Mascot.

Melvin Vanniman, the engineer of the expedition, who shares the honors of the daring voyage with Mr. Wellman.



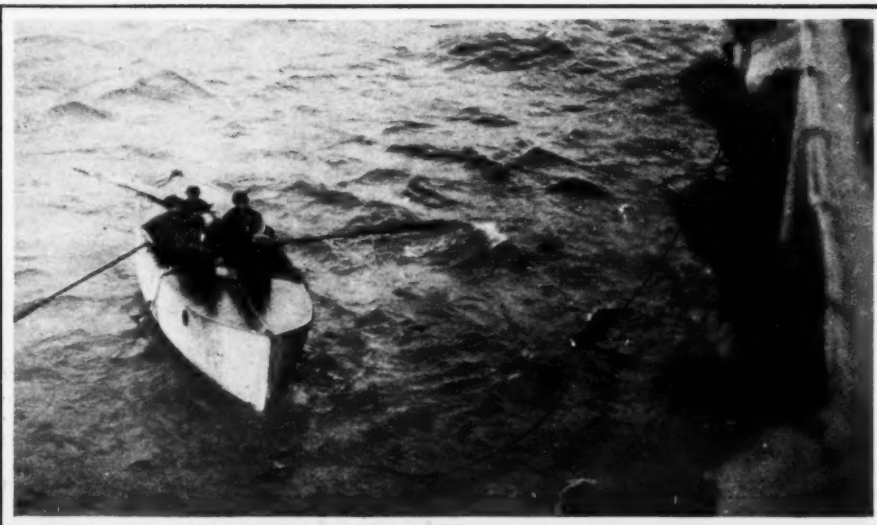
Wives and Daughters of Those Who Went to Sea in a Flying Ship.

From left to right: Mrs. Vanniman, Mrs. Wellman and her two daughters going out to meet the *Trent* off Sandy Hook.



The Navigator of the "America."

J. Murray Simon who stood at the wheel of the dirigible balloon during most of her 1,000-mile journey.



The Lifeboat of the "America" Approaching the "Trent."

The operation of launching the boat was performed with the greatest skill, although the equilibrator struck the small craft a glancing blow which almost capsized her.—Copyrighted by Pictorial News Co.



Wellman Going Up the Side of the Steamship.

Officers, crew and passengers, clad in scant attire, welcomed the aviator with open arms.—Copyrighted by Pictorial News Co.

People Talked About

THE "DOUBLE-QUICK," thinks Alonzo C. Duddleston, is a military order that might well become prevalent in civic life. Not that he would make of us a military nation, but all men should have enough military knowledge to know that orders are to be obeyed and that precision is a cardinal virtue. Aside from the National Guard, the great civic organizations are making military usage popular. Captain Duddleston is the leader of one of these organizations. He is head of Parade Company No. 3, of the Uniform Kank, Knights of Pythias, of Terre Haute, Ind. Under his leadership the company began capturing national prizes as far back as 1886. Since then it has been piling up a collection of trophies unequalled in the history of military or semi-military organizations in this country. Now, Captain Duddleston's reputation depends not only on his military prowess. He is a wide-awake editor of a wide-awake newspaper in a particularly wide-awake community. The Terre Haute *Spectator*, of which he is the editor, is one of those straight-from-the-shoulder journals that know what they are talking about before they talk and then back their statements with every resource.



CAPT. ALONZO C. DUDDLESTON.
The Western editor who believes that all citizens should have military training.

equaled in the history of military or semi-military organizations in this country. Now, Captain Duddleston's reputation depends not only on his military prowess. He is a wide-awake editor of a wide-awake newspaper in a particularly wide-awake community. The Terre Haute *Spectator*, of which he is the editor, is one of those straight-from-the-shoulder journals that know what they are talking about before they talk and then back their statements with every resource.

WILLIAM J. SCHINER, Socialist candidate for mayor of Vineland, N. J., conducted his campaign from behind the bars of the local jail. He was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct while discussing local politics and was ordered to pay a fine of one dollar or go to jail for ten days. He chose the latter. On the door of his barber shop he fastened a placard with this inscription: "Because of political spite my shop will not open until October 8th. I positively refuse to pay for gasoline used by city officials in their automobiles. Right will always prevail. If you want a clean, moral atmosphere and justice to prevail in Vineland, look over the Socialist nominees."

THE DISCOVERY of a new star in the constellation of Sagittarius has been made by Mrs. W. P. Fleming, of the Harvard Observatory staff. During the last twenty-five years only fifteen new stars have been discovered, eleven of which were found by Harvard astronomers, nine of these latter by Mrs. Fleming from photographs.

IT WAS "Archie" Hoxsey who got Colonel Roosevelt "up in the air." This is literal, however, and does not pertain to the colonel's state of mind. On October 11th, at the St. Louis Aviation Field,



"ARCHIE" HOXSEY.
The aviator who gave Colonel Roosevelt his first ride in an aeroplane.

Hoxsey, one of the foremost American aeronauts, gave Colonel Roosevelt a ride in his biplane. It was Colonel Roosevelt's first aerial journey, and after four minutes' flight, as he disentangled himself from the cross wires that run between the planes in front of the passenger's seat, he remarked, "By George, it was fine! I only wish I could have stayed up an hour. It was great!" Then he shook hands with Hoxsey, jumped into an automobile and traveled off in his impetuous style. It all happened so quickly that even those of the colonel's party who are on closest terms with him were not aware of his intention to make a flight until he was actually in the machine. Hoxsey is one of the younger of our aeronauts. He has been capturing honors in rapid style. At the St. Louis meet he made a remarkable trip across country, making a new American record for sustained flight. "The colonel's and my birthday are on the same date," he said, "which always has given me a partial feeling toward him and strengthened my determination to take him up. When I was

introduced to the colonel I said to him, 'Our birthdays are on the same date, so you can trust yourself with me.' He smiled, and as soon as I saw his smile I knew that I had him."

THE Institute of Civil Engineers of England has awarded to Major William W. Harts, U. S. A., of Nashville, Tenn., the Telford medal for exceptional work in army engineering.

GILSON WILLETS, for years well known as a special correspondent of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* and as a general writer for the magazines, is out with a new novel, "The Double Cross." For sheer excitement and thrills in the field of mystery and adventure, this new Willets novel shines resplendent amid the fiction of the year. Mr. Willets has more miles of travel and a greater volume of good work to his credit than possibly any other living special correspondent. For the last five years he has been traveling for the *Munsey Railroad Magazine*, covering over thirty-six thousand miles of railroad, gathering the romance and adventures of the rail. Before that he made notable story-gathering trips to India, Russia, Sweden, the West Indies and many out-of-the-way places of the earth, from the equator to the arctic circle. After making a horseback journey of a thousand miles across northern Mexico, he spent a great deal of time in the "Holy Land" of Mexico, around Guanajuato, the most picturesque and most romantic region in North America, the section which remains to-day the home of wild, mysterious, primal passions. It is in this region that the scenes in his new novel, "The Double Cross," are laid. The book is a tale of

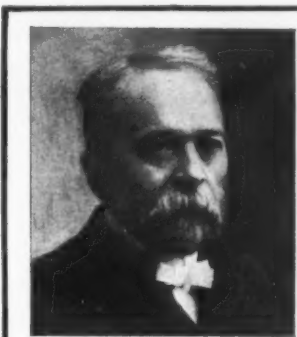


GILSON WILLETS.
The master of the "thriller" story, who has roamed the world in search of romance.

hot, red blood pulsing through the veins of the young American hero no less than through those of the two charming Spanish heroines. The romance, for exciting intrigue and adventure, plot and counterplot, is unsurpassed in recent fiction. "Willets," said a writer recently, "has the keenest sense of a story of any man we know."

WHAT to do with our ex-Presidents has always vexed the people. Whether to stay in public office or retire to privacy is the question. Since his retirement, all sorts of offers and requests for Mr. Roosevelt to pitch in again have been made. The speakership of the House, member of Congress, Governor of New York, mayor of New York City, a Cabinet portfolio and various other offices have been urged on him; but the Mighty Hunter prefers private life, and it looks as though he will keep away from office. As Senator Depew said, "Mr. Roosevelt is so virile and interesting that he does not have to take office to keep before the people and take his place among good citizens. In his capacity as editor and prolific writer, and because of his strong hold on the public and official, he can occupy his place in life in private." Unlike other ex-Presidents, Mr. Roosevelt holds a high place in the public eye. Senator Depew, who has intimately known all the Presidents in the last half century, recalls ex-President Hayes's predicament. "President Hayes said to me," said Mr. Depew, "There is no place in the United States for an ex-President. If I could go into any of the great business enterprises of the country, I would hardly fit and the country would not think it proper; so I am devoting my life to delivering lectures before schools, academies and colleges." As he passed me one day carrying his own grip, I called the attention of a street vender to the fact that he was Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President. "Oh," he answered, "I don't care to see him. He is down and out and of no account."

GOVERNOR HUGHES, of New York, vetoed the two-cent passenger law in his State because he felt that smaller railroads would suffer unjustifiably. In Minnesota, however, a decision of the Master of Chancery, Judge Charles E. Otis, condemns the two-cent law for a different reason. He holds that a low rate within Minnesota will compel the roads to raise rates on interstate traffic, which is a matter solely under Federal jurisdiction, and that, therefore, the rates set by the State are an "unjust discrimination against commerce between the States." The situation arose in this manner. Soon after the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission had enforced certain reductions of freight rates within the State and had compelled the roads to offer a two-cent passenger fare, suit was brought against the railroad companies and the commission by stockholders in several roads, among them the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. The stockholders asked the Federal Circuit Court for an injunction against the enforcement of the new rates and an order restoring the former schedules. The decision of Judge Otis grants this plea. He maintains that such acts and orders are "in violation of the Constitution of the United States and are each of them void and of no effect." The most important point in the decision is that he held the State authorities to have established a discrimination against the interstate traffic of the railroads crossing its territory, thereby interfering with the exclusive power of the Federal government to regulate interstate commerce. In other words, the railroads in Minnesota are removed from under the power of the State legislative demagogue and are placed rightly under the sole jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.



JUDGE CHARLES E. OTIS.
His recent decision takes the railroads from the jurisdiction of the State.

THE ROYAL hangman of Hungary, Michel Bali, has gone on a strike because, in his own words, "His salary does not suffice for his appetite during these expensive times, and humanity has cut down his fees to almost nothing, too many criminals being pardoned."

HENRI WUYNMALEN, aged twenty-one years, a native of Holland, holds the height record for aeroplaning. He has risen 9,121 feet and, had not his supply of gasoline become exhausted, undoubtedly he would have exceeded that mark.

THE MASTER gunmakers of Germany, the Krupps, have invented and perfected for the German government a new siege gun which is said to be more terrible in its possibilities of destruction than any engine of war hitherto in use. It is called a "bomb cannon," and is to be used by besiegers during the final storming of fortresses when the besiegers cannot use other guns for fear of hitting their own men. In addition to the damage done by the explosion of the bomb, it will spread a poisonous gas that is calculated to asphyxiate the enemy within a considerable radius of the place of explosion. But now there has arisen right in the heart of the Krupp family a powerful opponent to the manufacture of the deadly engine. Bertha Krupp, the gunmaker's daughter and sole heir and responsible director of the great works, has protested against the "bomb gun," especially the arrangement by which the poisonous gases are spread. She is understood to be an ardent friend of the propaganda for peace by arbitration. The experts in the gun works represented to her, it is reported, that the "bomb guns" are mainly to be made as siege deterrents. The Krupp lady, however, seems skeptical of their purpose.

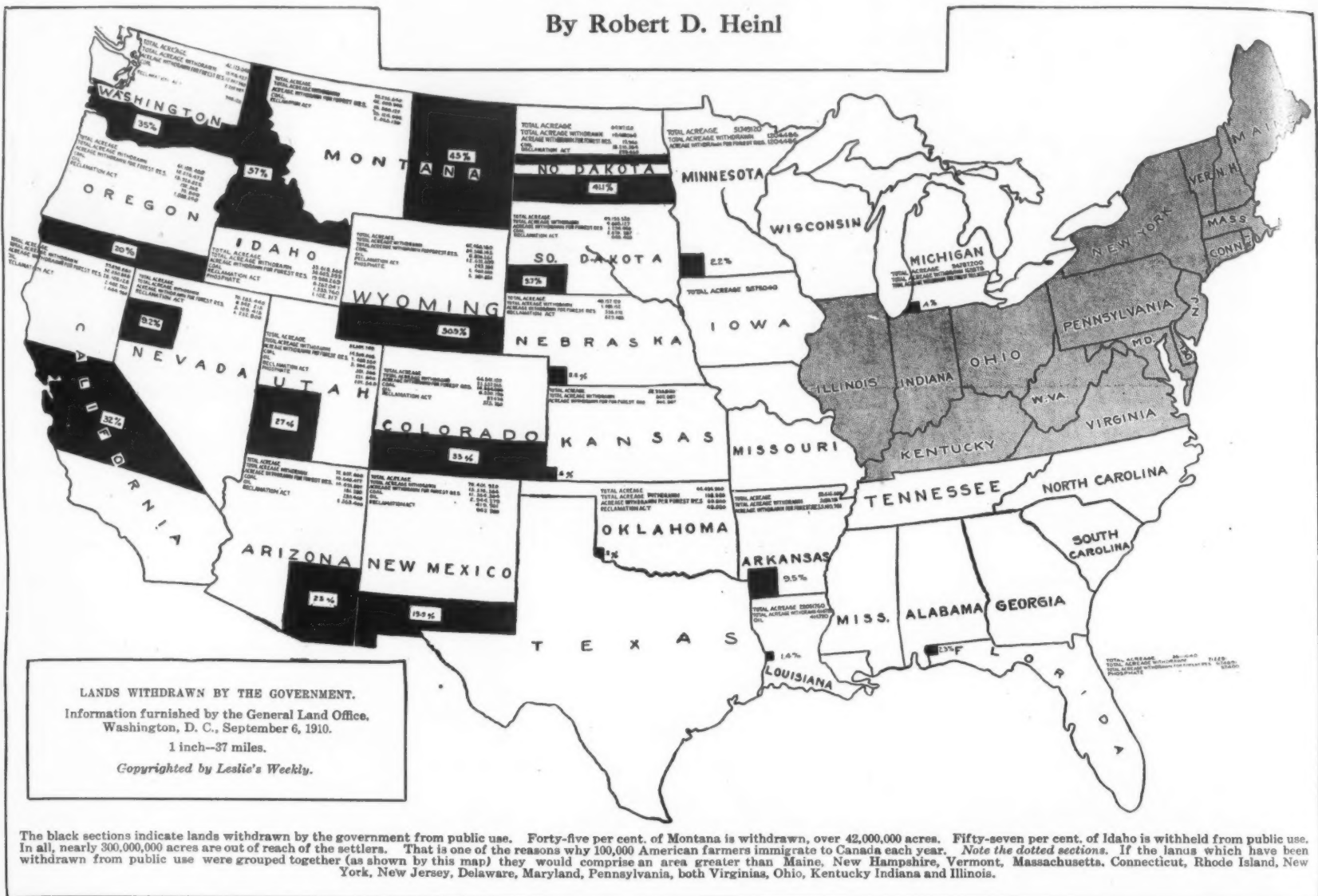


BERTHA KRUPP.
Daughter of the famous gunmaker, who is an ardent advocate of peace by arbitration.

Are We Conservation Mad?

The Question the West Asks—Nearly 300,000,000 Acres Are Now Out of Settlers' Reach and the End Does Not Seem Near.

By Robert D. Heinl



DO YOU know that if the lands which have been withdrawn by the government from public use were grouped together they would comprise a territory greater than the combined areas of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, both Virginias, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois? And, further, it attracts no particular attention, in a nation accustomed as we are to thinking in nine figures, to point to the fact that almost 300,000,000 acres of land are now out of settlers' reach.

There is hardly passing comment in the East when the statement is made that virtually half of great Montana is closed, with 42,000,000 acres withdrawn. We reckon New York a state of magnificent area, but in the West over 30,000,000 acres—a larger area than all the Empire State—is withheld from the people of Idaho. That is fifty-seven per cent. of the State. Where before she had 50,000,000 acres to offer newcomers, Idaho now has 13,000,000—a tract barely the size of West Virginia.

From the following table the reader may see at a glance the vast areas of land actually withdrawn. Nor is this data guesswork. Every figure has been taken from official statistics furnished by the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, at Washington:

LANDS WITHDRAWN BY THE GOVERNMENT.
(Figures corrected to September, 1910.)

	Per cent. of Total Acres of State Withdrawn.	Total Acres With- drawn from Public Use in State.
Arizona.....	23	16,646,477
Arkansas.....	9.5	3,189,781
California.....	32	32,030,838
Colorado.....	33	21,567,915
Florida.....	2.3	712,291
Idaho.....	57	30,603,398
Kansas.....	6	302,387
Louisiana.....	1.4	414,720
Michigan.....	4	163,373
Minnesota.....	2.2	1,204,486
Montana.....	45	42,000,943
Nebraska.....	2.2	1,065,152
Nevada.....	9.2	6,342,215
New Mexico.....	19.9	15,576,384
North Dakota.....	41.1	18,488,964
Oklahoma.....	2	108,880
Oregon.....	20	18,076,473
South Dakota.....	9.7	4,805,127
Utah.....	27	14,309,006
Washington.....	35	15,158,427
Wyoming.....	30.9	24,548,145

The thousands of settlers who would naturally occupy those enormous tracts of land, much of it as fine as any in the United States, are excluded. Largely because of these withdrawals, Canada, in nine years

up to 1909, has gained nearly 400,000 immigrants from our Northwest. At the present time 100,000 good, sturdy American farmers are leaving this country annually. If the land had not been withdrawn, there might be an occasional farm which would go into the hands of undesirable settlers, but this would be counterbalanced over and again by bona-fide residents. The growth of population in the several Western States in question is being dangerously retarded. Ever since the West was opened up thirty years ago, the great cry has been for settlers. Every inducement has been offered them. The first lines of railroads opened to the Pacific coast were given each alternating section along their right of ways for twenty miles on each side of the track through whole States. These grants of land are to-day worth billions of dollars, but the granting of the land is acknowledged as being more than justified, for without the railroads they could not have been developed.

SETTLERS have been and are the all-important need of the West. Vastly more irrigation plants have been put in by settlers and private capital than by the Reclamation Service. The Geological Survey has discovered that there are undreamed-of deposits of coal throughout the Rocky Mountain States. There is the prospect of more coal in many of these Western States than even Pennsylvania has yielded. It may prove one of the great coal regions in North America. The withdrawal of these coal lands stops the development of any mines upon them. So it is with the other natural resources—minerals, water power and reservoir sites, timber lands, etc. The forest reserves, national parks and like reservations have been permanently withdrawn. Other portions may be placed again within the reach of the people. The truth is that there remains in the public domain less than 700,000,000 acres that are unappropriated and unreserved, and, as has been pointed out, only a small per cent. of this residue is attractive or ever will be attractive to settlers. It includes the Bad Lands of the West, the irreclaimable deserts, barren summits and worthless mountain country. The most desirable lands that have not passed to private ownership are now held up by the government. Two-thirds of the land remaining in the public domain have never been surveyed.

"It would be a magnificent scheme, indeed," Senator Borah, of Idaho, said, "to compel the whole great West to hold its vast resources in idleness, deprive its people of their enjoyment and use and compel them to pay tribute to those resources of which

you have taken possession here in the East and developed at your own free will." He said that the contention that natural resources in a State belonged to all the people in the United States was all right in theory, but that in practice it was utterly untrue. "Our power sites do not in any sense of the term belong to the people of New England or New York," he continued. "They are to be utilized by those who make themselves citizens of the State and join with the others in trying to build up a commonwealth. Every year in which thousands of feet of ripened lumber are permitted to rot and fall on the reserves you are stealing something from the human race that belongs to it, and every year that the great coal beds of the Pacific slope go undeveloped it costs this government its extra millions to send coal around to the Pacific, burdens every citizen in that part of the country with exorbitant freight charges."

"Conservation does not mean forbidding access to resources that could be made available for present use," said James J. Hill, at the recent Conservation Congress at St. Paul. "It means the freest and largest development of them consistent with the public interest and without waste. A bag of gold buried in the ground is useless for any purpose. So is an acre untillied, a mine unopened, a forest that bars the way to homes and human happiness."

"I cannot agree that natural resources are national resources, as some of those living in the East seem to hold," says Governor Norris, of Montana. "They have eaten their cake, now they want some of ours." "I AM A THOROUGH believer in conservation and in the principles of conservation, but I am just as firmly convinced that we who are on the ground are competent to handle our own resources and say how they shall be developed," is the sentiment of Governor Hay, of Washington.

"Whatever conservation may mean," President Taft is quoted as saying, "there is one thing it should never mean, and that is the mere tying up of resources." In his famous St. Paul speech, the President said that conservation as an economical and political term has come to mean the preservation of our natural resources for economical use, so as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number. "Real conservation involves wise, non-wasteful use in the present generation," Mr. Taft concluded. "The problem is how to save, and how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop; for no sane person can contend that it is for the common good that nature's blessings should be stored only for unborn generations."



NORA BAY.
The popular comedienne of the Keith & Proctor.

The number of pathetic underlings who are vying for the position of the victor. He does not.

Kyrle Belle
"The Scandal"
Garrick T.

that it can be Kyrle Belle's. The number of pathetic underlings who are vying for the position of the victor. He does not.

If a player he cannot expect and vindicate they have been from the rise of Gladys Hans plays the part is a good-looking dupes. The from playing a comfortable emotional role. Scandal" loved two distresses which, a boy



Kyrle Belle



Kyrle Belle

"The Scandal"
Garrick T.

With Mask and Wig

What the Players Are Doing in New York

By Harriet Quimby



NORA BAYES.
The popular comedienne on the Keith & Proctor Circuit.

THE MISTAKE of putting American players in plays distinctly French is once more illustrated in "The Scandal," which opened, with Kyrle Bellew in the leading role, at the Garrick Theater this week, but which will no doubt be withdrawn before this is on the press. The number of our players who possess a sympathetic understanding of the French people and the ability to portray the French character convincingly are rare. A French player is all gestures. He does not know what self-consciousness means. His passion takes vent in a rapid fire of words vibrant with meaning, each one so distinct that it can be heard in the topmost gallery. Kyrle Bellew, within his limitations, is a finished actor, one of the few left on the American stage; but he is a total failure in the part of Maurice Ferioul in "The Scandal." Perhaps Napoleon was cool-headed and capable of reasoning in the time of domestic trouble, but few Frenchmen of our acquaintance could assume such serenity of manner under the freshly received knowledge that his wife had deceived him.

If a player treats his stage troubles stoically, he cannot expect the audience to take up cudgels and vindicate his wrongs for him, even though they have been in the secret of his wife's perfidy from the rise of the first curtain. I, for one, felt more inclined to sympathize with the wife. Gladys Hanson, a novice in emotional roles, plays the part of *Madame Ferioul*. Miss Hanson is a good-looking woman of comfortable avoirdupois. The latter is enough to exclude her from playing the part, since no one ever knew a comfortably plump woman who could play an emotional role convincingly. The wife in "The Scandal" loves her husband and she loves her two distressingly unlikeable children, one of which, a boy of thirteen or so, sits in his moth-



GEORGE GRAHAM



MAY BUCKLEY



AT THE CAFE ANGELIQUE

Who's who on the Rialto.

129.—"The Little Damsel," one of the season's daintiest comedies and biggest hits.—Caricatures by Ed. A. Goewey.

er's lap and sobs out his petty grief over being sent early to bed. The family is at a fashionable resort. The wife meets a fascinating Spaniard and succumbs to an attack of infatuation, forgetting husband, children, everything. The Spaniard attempts blackmail, and in the course of events the whole of the affair reaches the husband's ears. The latter, after a supposedly inward struggle, forgives the erring woman, and life goes on *sans* bloodshed or even a wordy warfare. Vincent Serrano does very well in the part of the Spaniard, and Ernest Stallard makes an interesting type of the bank clerk at Grasse.

A sensational melodrama, which seems to be a cheap and sordid imitation of Clyde Fitch's "City," which was produced here last year, and of "Madame X," combined, had its metropolitan premier at the Bijou Theater Monday. William J. Hurlbut, the author of the work, has entirely ignored the fact that everywhere in the world there are good as well as bad. Congenital criminals are in such small minority that it is scarcely fair to pick one out of an army of comparatively clean-lived men and to star him in a play calculated to set forth real life. The story which Mr. Hurlbut has chosen for his new play has nothing of the unusual in it. It carries no message; it offers no solution to the problem of tenderloin or slum life. The theme and the playwright's treatment of it indicate more than anything else a desire to profit by catering to the morbid side of theater-goers.

A play written by Henry C. Colwell, a newcomer in the dramatic field, was given a trial presentation at the Gaiety Theater. Although Mr. Colwell has not selected the most pleasing story for his play, he has treated the

"The Penalty," at the Gaiety.

(Continued on page 469.)



MARIE TEMPEST.
Now appearing on tour in "A Thief in the Night." THE DOVER STREET STUDIOS.



"The Little Damsel."

A scene from the first act of the delicate comedy, at Nazimova's Theater.



"The Girl in the Train."

Vera Michelena (at right) in the musical farce, at the Globe.



"The Dollar Princess."

Veril Beddulp and Wyl West in the successful operetta, at the New York.



"Judy Forgot"—a Whimsical Musical Treat.

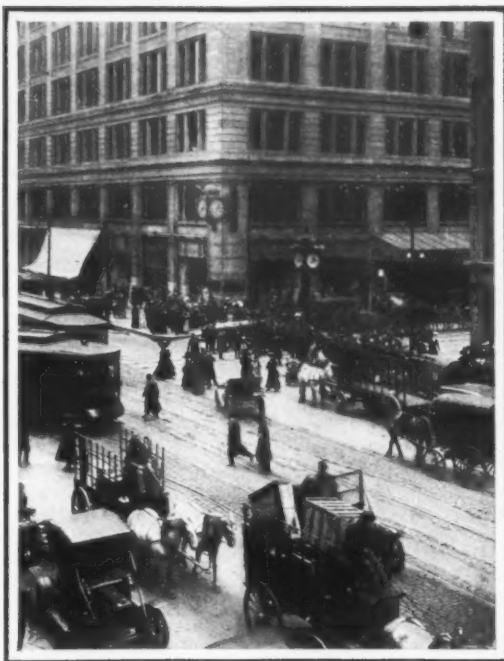
Truly Shattuck and the exceptional chorus with Marie Cahill, at the Broadway.

The World's Financial Center—

New York or Chicago?

By Charles M. Harvey

The United States Has a Wealth Which Equals That of Great Britain and France Combined. When the World's Financial Focal Point Is Shifted from London to This Country, Two Great American Municipalities Will Make a Bid for the Ascendancy



Will Chicago Attain Financial Supremacy?
A busy street corner in the Western metropolis.

"SOME day the world's financial center will be established in the United States. We have the wealth and the natural resources which would give us the financial ascendancy if we had a monetary scheme which would allow us to utilize our physical and social advantages to their fullest extent." Senator Aldrich said this in a recent newspaper interview in New York. As chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee, as the recognized leader in that chamber and as the chairman of the National Monetary Commission, which was created by Congress in 1908 and which is composed of nine Senators and nine Representatives, Mr. Aldrich's position gives weight to his words on this subject. The commission is endeavoring to devise a comprehensive scheme of currency reform, and is expected to make a report, soon after Congress reopens in December, on which a bill may be based. This report, as he believes, will blaze the way which we must travel in getting the preeminence which he mentions. The report will start a campaign of education which is expected to expedite legislation on this important subject in the first session of the Congress which is to be chosen in November.

Senator Aldrich is correct in saying that the United States has many physical advantages over every other country. A large proportion of the material things which the 1,600,000,000 people of the earth use are produced here. Although the United States has, as yet, only five per cent. of the world's inhabitants, it produces twenty per cent. of the world's wheat, twenty-two per cent. of its gold, thirty-five per cent. of its manufactures of all sorts, thirty-six per cent. of its coal, thirty-eight per cent. of its silver, forty per cent. of its pig iron, forty-two per cent. of its steel, fifty-five per cent. of its petroleum, fifty-eight per cent. of its copper, seventy per cent. of its cotton and eighty per cent. of its corn. The United States has a wealth which equals that of its two nearest rivals—the United Kingdom and either France or Germany—combined. In wealth as well as in population and in the volume of its activities, it is growing faster than any of those countries. The United States has forty per cent. of the banking power—the capital, the deposits, the surplus and the circulation—of the whole globe. It is financing a large proportion of the great enterprises—mining, manufacturing, mercantile and railway—of Latin America.

In the countries between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn our investments are placed at over \$1,000,000,000, \$700,000,000 of which are in Mexico. Over \$250,000,000 of United States money is in mines, mills, steamboats, railways and mercantile houses in Canada. Great sums of American money, backed by American energy and skill, are in China, Japan, the Congo Free State, Egypt and other countries of Asia and Africa. Unhappily, our financial machinery is defective. Enacted at various times, to meet many sort, of exigencies, some of which disappeared long ago, our monetary laws need to be put through a process of elimination and reconstruction. Chase, Stevens, Morrill, Sherman, Allison and the others who, at different times, framed the various parts of our financial fabric legislated in the light of their own day. But 1910 has lights as well as demands which could not have been foreseen by them, and it is these which will be consulted by Senator Aldrich and his associates.

II.

BUT WHEN the world's financial focal point is shifted from London to the United States, where will it be established? Chicago as well as New York will make a bid for it. It is believed

that a central bank, comprising some of the features of the big institutions of England, France and Germany, will form a part of the comprehensive financial scheme which the National Monetary Commission will favor. When the central bank was first mentioned in this connection, the necessity of keeping it "out of Wall Street and out of politics" was insisted on. Under the strict letter of these requirements, the first of these demands might exclude New York and the second might shut out Washington. Thus that institution might be compelled to seek a domicile in the West, and consequently Chicago's eligibility would assert itself. The central bank, if we are to have any, ought to be located at the country's financial center.

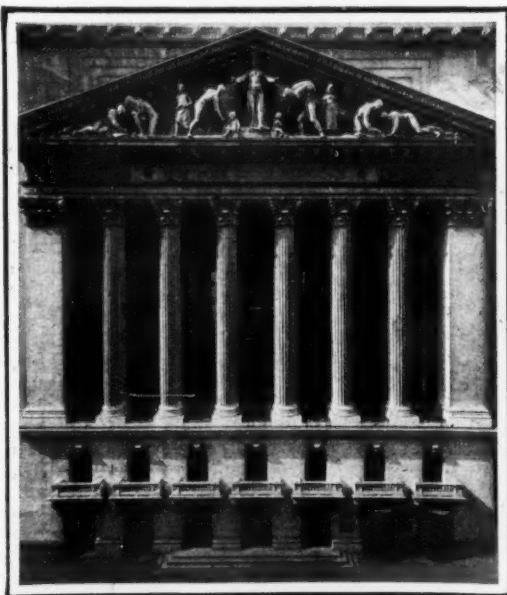
The second city in the United States in population and wealth, Chicago is the fourth of the world's cities. In this order, those which lead her are London, New York and Paris. Her population has passed the 2,000,000 line. Tokio and Berlin, which are also above the 2,000,000 mark, are usually placed ahead of Chicago in the statistical tables. She has recently passed them, however, and she is growing faster than either of them, although, for an Old World city, Berlin is increasing her population at a rapid pace.

Chicago is the world's greatest railway center, its largest lumber mart and its most important grain and meat collecting and distributing point. To every spot in North America which is touched by rail through tickets can be obtained at Chicago. It is by far the most important shipping point on the Great Lakes. The number and the tonnage of the vessels which touch at its wharves make it one of the greatest of the world's ports. As a publishing center for books, newspapers and periodicals it is second only to New York among American cities, and few foreign cities exceed it in this activity.

With only 41,000 people in 1840, 112,000 in 1860 and 503,000 in 1880, Chicago had 1,698,000 in 1900 and has 2,185,283 in 1910. Its growth in the past decade was 28.7 per cent. This ratio of expansion has never been equaled by any other city in the world of 1,500,000 inhabitants or over in any ten-year period. That is, no other large city in the world has ever equaled this growth in ten years except New York, which increased ten per cent. faster. Chicago's name has traveled farther over the globe than that of any other American city except New York and, perhaps, Boston. Although in its workshops and on its streets Chicago talks more tongues than Babel ever dreamed of, it is a typical American city. In public spirit and general civic pride it has no superior among the municipalities of the United States. Possibly it may turn out to be a safe guess to say that Chicago might be the capital of the money-changers of Ultimate America—that is, of the America of two or three centuries hence—and thus of the world.

III.

PROBABILITY, however, singles out New York for supreme honors in the great empire of finance of the near future. Visitors to the New Amsterdam of two and a half centuries ago called it a miniature copy of the old Amsterdam, which at that day was the world's monetary metropolis. Thus from



The Superb Home of the New York Stock Exchange.
The greatest market of stocks, bonds and other securities in the world.



New York's Famous Financial Center.
Wall Street looking toward Broadway.

the beginning of its career the city at the mouth of the Hudson has been one of the most cosmopolitan of the world's great centers. Geography, physical and social, set it apart as a focus of world trade. At its wharves and in the streams which mark its boundaries fly the flags of every commercial nation on the globe. The human tide which surges along Manhattan's streets carries as many races as are seen in London, the largest of the earth's cities, and more than are seen in Constantinople, which stands on the border line of Europe, Africa and Asia.

THE second of the world's cities in population, New York is the first in wealth and the first in the volume and variety of its activities. In each of these particulars it far exceeds London. As a shipping point for foreign and domestic commerce, it passed London two years ago and leads all the world's ports. It is making a close approach to London in the aggregate trade on its Stock Exchange, and it has a long lead over London in the volume of its bank transactions. New York's population in 1910 is 4,766,883. It increased 38.7 per cent. in the past ten years. This ratio of growth was never closely approached by any other city of even half its size. In each half of the past decade it added more people to its total than are in St. Louis at this moment. Its aggregate increase of 1,329,681 in the past ten years has been greater than that of Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Detroit and Cleveland combined in that time. Counting in the cities and villages in its own State and in New Jersey which are tributary to New York in a business and social way, that city is but little behind greater London in population now. And at the present rate of growth of the two towns, New York, even within its present boundaries, promises to pass London in number of inhabitants before 1925.

As evidences of its superior alertness and modernness, New York sends more letters and telegrams than London and makes a far freer use of the telephone. In industrial and commercial pursuits and for pleasure purposes it has more automobiles than all of England. Although its population is thirty per cent. less than London's, the number of persons carried on its car lines last year was forty per cent. greater than the traffic of that city in that time. For the calendar year 1909 London's bank clearings amounted to \$67,975,000, while New York's were \$103,738,000. In the number and the spaciousness of its hotels and the conveniences and general attractiveness which they possess for guests, New York greatly surpasses the British metropolis. The number and circulation of New York's newspapers exceed those of London and Paris combined.

The monetary metropolis of the United States, New York has a distinction which has carried its name all over the globe. In prestige throughout the world no other city of the Western Hemisphere closely approaches it. It does a third of the entire country's printing and publishing of newspapers, periodicals and books. The great bulk of the country's immigration and nearly two-thirds of its foreign trade pass through New York harbor. Its bank clearings are two-thirds of those of the entire United States. New York has the financial machinery which gives it an easy ascendancy throughout the American continent. It is the headquarters of Morgan, Rockefeller, Hill, Schiff, Gould, the Vanderbilts, Stillman, Hawley, Frick, Gates and the rest of the magnates in our industry, transportation and finance. To it all the country's spare cash gravitates for profitable employment. It talks for the United States in all the country's big monetary transactions with the rest of the world.

Wall Street has not as broad a scope to its

(Continued on page 475.)

A Twentieth-century Miles Standish

By William MacLeod Raine

Drawings by Bruce Moore.

MR. WEBB SWEENEY, alias "Aces Up," watched gloomily the swish of a vanishing skirt.

"Looks like a man's a durn fool to stay a bachelor," he complained querulously. "Looks like he's plumb wastin' his time. He might's well herd sheep and be done with it."

Curly cocked a weather eye at his partner. "Who's the lady, Webb?"

Aces Up turned a shade more beet-like. "I ain't mentioned any lady, have I?"

"Not out loud, son; but you're thinkin' one awful hard."

"Sho! Y'u know a heap about it."

Curly rolled him a cigarette and with one deft, circular motion, which began at the back of his shiny chaps and ended with his mouth, applied a match to it. He puffed his smoke to a glow before he offered a sapient opinion.

"Tain't every one's adopted to matrimony."

"Well, I'm goin' to take a chanct."

His friend slewed round sharply. "How's that?"

"I allowed I was aimin' to git married," repeated Webb peacefully.

"Yes, y'u are. Who's the victim—the other one?"

"If by them ondecnt terms y'u designate the lady, I'll have to say I don't know yet."

"Don't know! Haven't y'u asked her, y'u old, lop-sided, petrified, black-faced he-sheep?"

"Not so's y'u could notice it." Placidly his eye rambled over the scenery before he added casually, "Goin' to rain, looks like."

Mr. Williams snorted scornfully. "I might a-knowed y'u didn't mean it."

"I'll hate to leave y'u, Curly, but the best of friends must part, Scripture says."

"I ain't worried none about partin', and y'u ain't even picked the lady, let alone popped to her."

"I didn't say I hadn't picked her, Curly. P'int of fact, I have."

"Who, then?"

Aces Up nodded in the direction of the vanished skirt. "That's her."

"The schoolma'am?" demanded the astonished Williams.

"Now you're shoutin', son."

"Was y'u thinkin' of tellin' her before y'u up and married her?" the sarcastic puncher asked.

"I figgered I'd git y'u to ask her for me, Curly. I cayn't ride herd on them lovey-dovey words with any satisfactory returns. You're kinder easy-like in your ways. Just sorter hint I got a ranch and a bunch of cows waitin' for a mistress. Put it confidential like."

CURLY looked again, to make sure his partner was serious; then, at sight of the owl-like solemnity which sat upon his countenance, doubled up in spasms of laughter irresistible.

"Don't know her name, do y'u?" he gasped at last.

"Not yet," admitted the serene lover.

"Had a knockdown to her?"

"Not regular, but I met her kinder sociably. 'Tain't accordin' to Hoyle, y'understand, but it's more romantic like."

Mr. Williams desisted from mirth long enough to inquire for a bill of particulars.

"Met her out ridin' one day down by the river. She reined in and says, friendly and smiley as winter sunshine, 'Is this hyer the road to Duff's mill?' I says, sez I, 'Yes'm.' Them's the very words she used—'Is this hyer the road to Duff's mill?' Hope I may die if they ain't."

from Boston. She's from Peoria, Ill., Burke told me, and he's on the school board."

"Well, then, Peoria, Ill. She won't look twict at you."

"You're the one she's got to look at for a right smart spell. Looks reasonable that when she's seen so much of y'u she'll be glad to rest her eyes on a real man for a change," suggested Webb amiably.

Curly still protested, but in the end succumbed. The spirit of whimsical adventure was in him, and Mr. Sweeney was not one easy to deny. Wherefore he was formally introduced to Miss Cynthia Palmer, called on her, went riding with her, picked posies on the mountain-side for her and murmured at her such poetry as he had acquired in his sixth-reader days back in Arkansas. All this he did on behalf of his friend, this modern Miles Standish of the range, who was too dubious of the honey of his speech to test it on a school teacher.

When at length Curly gently broached his mission, Miss Cynthia bit her lip in a valiant effort to keep from giving way to the mirth which perversely threatened to convulse her. Unfortunately her bubbling eye happened to raise to his. He had been honestly doing his best and was at that moment plowing through a catalogue of his friend's virtues. But the spark of roguishness was contagious; he lost the connection and became obsessed with the necessity of grinning. They broke down in concert, so to say, with peals of laughter that made the people in the next room wonder what the joke was. Nevertheless, Miss Cynthia, though still young, had reached an age—if in her sex this comes with years and not at birth—when she could not know that a good-looking young man, eligible and no fool even though shy, was in love with her devotedly and not give a good deal of her spare musings to him. For one thing, she did not know what he was really like, and this piqued her curiosity. Once or twice she had seen him at a distance, clad in the picturesque regalia of the range; but he had shown a manifest uneasiness that would not be quieted until it had put a mile or two of rapid travel between him and her. Officially she had not met him, and his conversation with her had been limited to that single "Yes'm," as near a monosyllable as he could have compassed under the circumstances. She knew he was genial and, in consequence, popular, but she did not feel it an adequate summing up to learn that he was "a pure," "could ride 'em straight-up" and "hadn't a crooked hair in his haid." She preferred to make her own inventory, even though her answer had not been at all in doubt.

"**T**ELL Mr. Sweeney," she had said, as soon as she was able to say anything, "that I am very greatly obliged to him, but that I really cannot accept his kind offer. I should be afraid that he might desert at the last moment and force you to take his place. I can't run the risk of such cruelty."

"I ain't so sure about the cruelty," mused aloud the ambassador, for he was beginning to have ideas of his own.

A flash of the brown eyes should have warned him, but did not.

"No'm, I ce'tainly ain't sure about that." Then flatly he came out with it. "I'd be right willin' to risk it, ma'am."

"I couldn't ask it of you," she answered, looking desperately for a way out of a predicament which threatened to remain a joke no longer.

"No; but, honest, I ain't jokin', ma'am. What'd be the matter with me takin' his place for good in that arrangement?"

There was no way of evading the issue. Her gaze met his steadily.

"That wouldn't do at all, Mr. Williams," she said gently.

She thought he took his facer pretty well. "You're the doctor, Miss Cynthy; and, anyhow, you've had two proposals in five minutes, and that's goin' some," he said cheerfully, as he rose to go.

(Continued on page 471.)



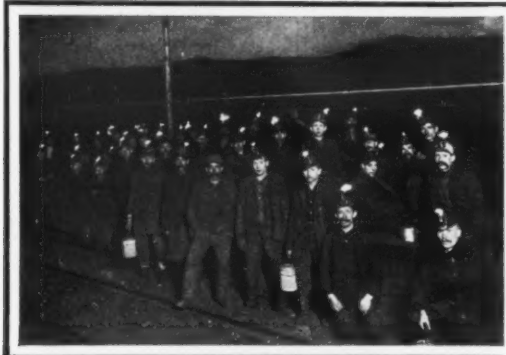
"She tried to smile, but a sob gulped down the attempt."

The Passing Show

Where Fifty-six Miners Lost Their Lives



Going into the Mine the Morning of the Disaster.
These miners just escaped the explosion.



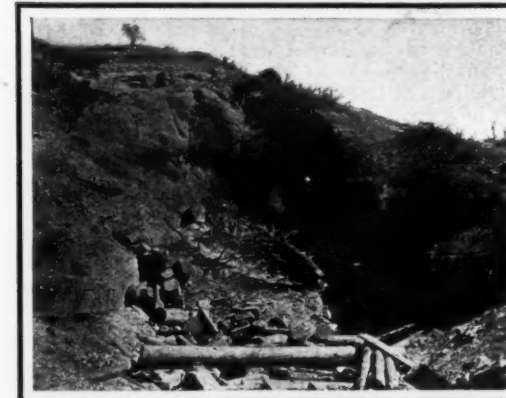
The Ill-fated Night Shift.
The majority of the men in this photograph met death in the disaster.



Reviving One of the Rescuers.
Oxygen was used to overcome the deadly work of the black-damp.



Where the Loss Falls Heaviest.
Widows and children who had just been informed of the cruel fate of their husbands and fathers.



The Mouth of the Mine.
This shows the terrible force exerted by the explosion. The entrance was entirely blocked with debris.

The Starkville Mine Catastrophe.

ONE OF the worst mine disasters in the history of Colorado occurred at Starkville on October 8th. An explosion entombed fifty-six miners in the mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The first attempts to penetrate the black depths of the mine to rescue the imprisoned miners were futile. The deadly black-damp and other poisonous gases made the work extremely hazardous. The mouth of the mine was choked with debris thrown there by the force of the explosion. A portable fan was installed and mounted upon an electric motor car. The rescuers worked behind this car as it advanced, driving the gas ahead to an airshaft thousands of feet inside the mine. This work was extremely dangerous and the greatest caution was necessary to prevent the fan from advancing too rapidly, thus permitting a sudden rush of gas or kick-back, which might overwhelm the rescuers.

After penetrating some four hundred feet, the crew operating the fan was suddenly enveloped in black-damp. Experts with oxygen helmets assisted their comrades out of the mine. The origin of the explosion is unknown and is one of the most mysterious features of the catastrophe. The mine has been classed by experts as non-gaseous. The miners did not carry safety lamps. Shot firing is not employed, the workmen using picks only. Some of the investigators advanced theories such as the presence of gas pockets, etc. The rescue work was led by James Wilson, superintendent of the Starkville mine, who left a sick-bed to head the men who volunteered to go down into the mine to save their companions. The bodies of all the victims of the explosion were recovered after nine days of ceaseless rescue work.

The United States government is now making a scientific fight against mine accidents. Schools are being established throughout the country to train the miners in the latest improved methods to be used underground. Stations are also being conducted to give the miners practical lessons in rescue work and in first aid to the injured. Recent tests held at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., proved the practical value of this work. The United States government has likewise done much to improve life-saving apparatus. Every rescue station is now supplied with oxygen tanks and helmets. These enable the miners to go into a mine after an explosion has occurred without fear of black-damp and other poisonous gases which invariably follow a catastrophe of this kind. The American Red Cross Society and the owners of coal mines are lending valuable aid in this fight to eliminate mine disasters.

At the recent exhibition at Wilkes-Barre the mine owners and the Red Cross Society contributed the prizes for which the first-aid corps, made up of mine workers, contested. The skill exhibited by the contestants astonished the government experts, who have been training the miners in the precautions necessary in operating a mine and in the principles of first aid to the injured.

Freshman-Sophomore Rivalry.

TO FRESHMAN and Sophomore, the opening of the collegiate year means something more than text-book and recitation hours. While real old-fashioned hazing is perhaps little practiced in this day and generation, almost any Freshman will testify that the first few weeks at the present-day college or university do not take on the complexion of a pink tea. Cannon rushes and cane rushes are now the most popular forms of hazing at American universities. At Princeton the annual Sophomore-Freshman rushes were held on September 23d. The cannon rush, one of the most picturesque of all college institutions, was held around the historic old cannon back of Nassau Hall. The Sophomores gathered in the form of a wheel, using the cannon as a hub. The Freshmen formed flying wedges and advanced upon the revolving Sophomore wheel. The object of the first-year men is to capture the cannon. The Sophomores were victorious after a spectacular fight.

At the University of Pennsylvania the Freshman-Sophomore poster fight was held at midnight on September 23d. The contest started at eight o'clock and raged with great fury until twelve o'clock. For the first time in many years the Freshmen won this memorial fight.

The push ball contest at Columbia was just as picturesque as the Princeton cannon rush. This event was planned by the upper classmen to determine the momentous question as to whether the Sophomores could kidnap twenty of their younger brethren for the Sophomore smoker. The second-year men and the Freshmen, after parading around the quadrangle, lined up on South Field, facing the large leather pushball. The whistle was blown and the rush was on. The first five minutes' interval brought fortune to the second-year men. They also captured the second period. The last half of the contest was made most spectacular when the pushball was raised aloft and the fight became a contest of great strength and skill. After this famous victory the Columbia Sophomores sprang upon their defeated opponents and ducked them in the University fountain.

Photographs by Alermon Newman.

Famous Battles That Marked the Opening of the College Year



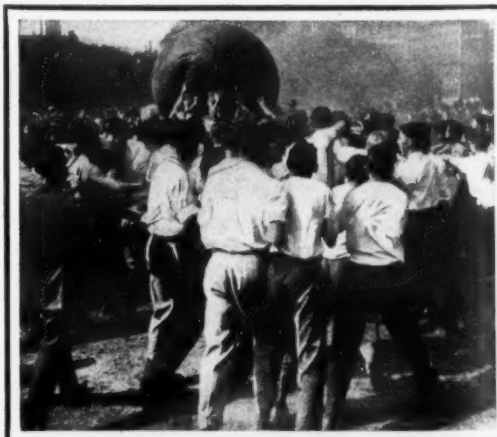
The Poster Fight at Pennsylvania.
The victorious Freshmen as they looked after the class rush.



A Savage Rush for Class Honors.
The Pennsylvania Sophomores and Freshmen in the midst of their inter-class fight.



Victorious Princeton Sophomores.
After the annual rush with the first-year men.



A Gentle Contest at Columbia.
The pushball battle between the lower class men.



A Freshman Welcome.
Columbia Sophomores ducking the youngsters in the University fountain.

The Public Forum

What Insurgency Proposes To Do.

Congressman Murdock, of Kansas.

INSURGENCY is not so much a struggle over issues as it is a struggle to correct the political methods by which issues are joined. In other words, insurgency is not a battle; it is a political expedition which is seeking out a battlefield. It is an endeavor in each of the parties to rid each of the organizations of antiquated leadership, so that the impending contests in this country, which are to solve in large measure intricate industrial problems, will be over honest differences of opinions between parties and partisans, and not over trumped-up issues manipulated by leaders not for the purpose of clarifying our problems, but wholly with the idea of obscuring them. Finally, insurgency is the process of closing the door on one era and opening it on another. Insurgency is bigger than the Republican party and the Democratic party, because it saturates both. It cannot be shaken off, boiled out or cut loose from. It embodies a new condition, a part of the present daily life of the nation and must be met not to-morrow or next year, but today. Insurgency is a means, not an end—but the end will justify the means.



HON. VICTOR MURDOCK.
"Insurgency," he says, is a struggle to correct the political methods by which issues are joined.—Copyright by Harris P. Ewing.

How We Are Discredited Abroad.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson, of New York.

YOU CANNOT go on proclaiming to the world that everything here is dishonest, without getting some to believe you. That is what this government has been doing consistently for some time past, and Europeans in all the countries of that continent are beginning to believe the persistent proclamation of the government, that there is nothing honest in the conduct of business here. Consequently foreign confidence in our integrity has been shaken and foreign investment in our securities has practically ceased.

Municipal Ownership of a Graveyard.

Victor Rosewater, Editor Omaha Bee.

GUANAJUATO, in Mexico, has a municipal cemetery, with accompanying hall of mummified horrors. These catacombs are simply tiers of masonry pigeonholes, divided like the letter-boxes in our post-offices, only, say, seven feet in depth and eighteen inches in width and height. The coffin in each case is slid in and the front sealed up with a slab of marble duly inscribed. The interments of the first class cost one hundred pesos and give the corpse permanent tenure, while those of the second class cost twenty-five pesos and carry only a five-year occupancy, after which the cubby hole is cleared out and rented to another tenant. Opening up these graves for contributions to the human boneyards disclosed the fact that conditions of atmosphere and temperature here cause certain bodies to mummify instead of to disintegrate, and the best preserved of the mummies are placed on exhibition in a subterranean gallery—subterranean, yet supplied with light on one side, affording a plain view through the glass doors. There they stand, as silent as sentinels, on each side of a long corridor—all ages, sizes and sexes—each clad in flowing white robes, caught around the neck and bearing an identification card, reciting who, when and what. The jaw drops after death, the row is open-mouthed.

American Meats for All the World.

Ike T. Pryor, President Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress.

NOT ONE of the European countries produces enough meat to supply the demand of its people, while the United States can produce at least thirty per cent. more than its people now use, and we are actually producing now from ten to fifteen per cent. more than we consume. Hence a market must be provided for this surplus. We slaughter about twenty million head of cattle annually. Of this product from eighty-five to ninety per cent. is ample for home consumption, leaving from ten to fifteen per cent. to be exported. If deprived of the European markets, the Western stock raiser would get less for his hundred per cent. than he now gets for eighty-five per cent., and instead of a firm market there would be a glutted and overstocked market, which would be felt directly by the farmers of the Trans-Mississippi district, who, with the stock raisers, would be the principal losers under such conditions. Our present government inspection of meats and meat products, which is well known in all parts of the world, should cause such products to be sought by the meat-eating countries of the globe, especially of Europe. Proper organization will do much for the live-stock industry.



IKE T. PRYOR.
"The United States," he explains, "can produce at least 30 per cent. more meat than the people use."

Amateur Photo Contest



(First Prize, \$5.)—Street Art.
A London sidewalk artist making a pastoral scene with colored chalk.—Harriet Quimby, New York.



Looking through Leslie's.
Some "real life" illustrations in the popular weekly.—Roger Lewis, Iowa.



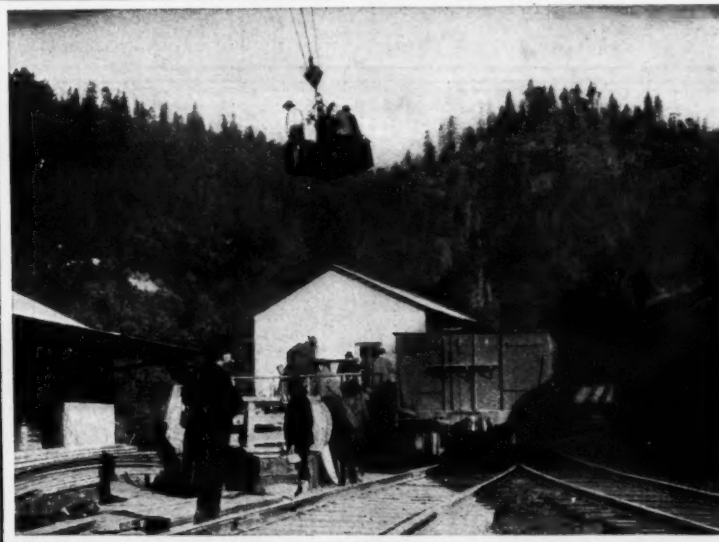
The Bounty of the Year.
The golden crops that solve the high cost of living problem.—R. R. Sallows, Canada.



Glacier Point, Yosemite.
Nevada Falls is 720 feet high.—Sumner W. Matteson, Minnesota.



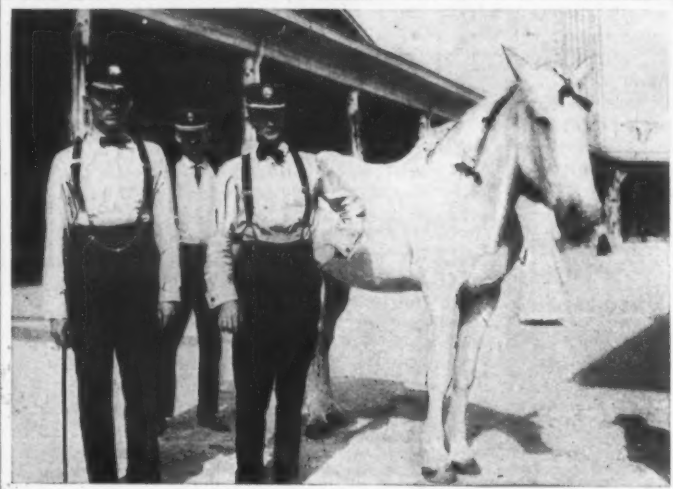
(Third Prize, \$2.)—A Quaint Corner of the World.
Street scene in Reykjavik, Iceland.—R. A. C. Smith, New York.



(Second Prize, \$3.)—Dropped into the Canyon.
Inspecting an electrical plant on the Feather River.
Mrs. M. Delany, Newfoundland.

The Camera's Curios

Curious Odds and Ends From Every Corner of the Globe.



The Most Famous Fire Horse in the World.

Old Dan, aged 32 years, of the famous American champion team that won first honors at Paris, in 1893.—*Mosley.*



The Most Costly Children's Playhouse.

This unique structure is being erected by a well-known banker of Pittsburgh for his grandchildren. When completed, the building will cost \$15,000.



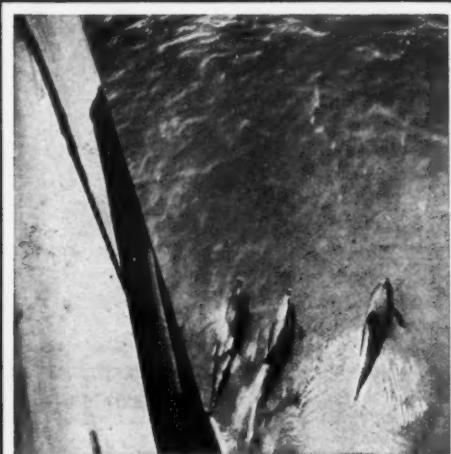
Makers of the Law in China.

The Chinese require their lawyers to do their work in the open so that they may be reached and observed by all.



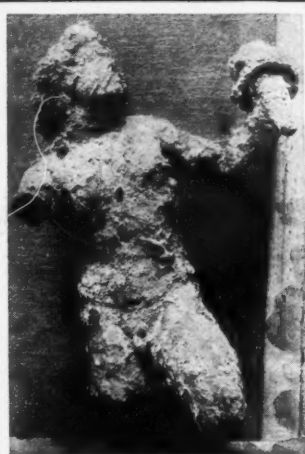
Did the Camera See Double?

A clever example of duplicate work with the lens.—*Simon.*



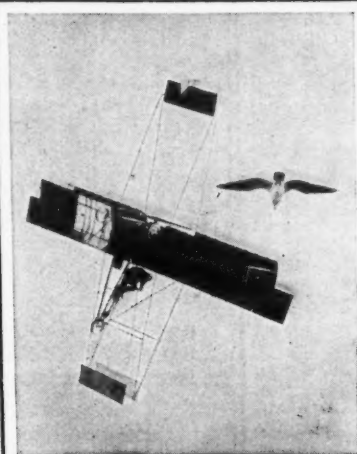
What Are These?

A remarkable photograph of a school of porpoises at play off Cape Haddock.—*Ulrich.*



A Relic 2,000 Years Old.

Statue recovered at the bottom of a river in Europe.—*Trampus.*



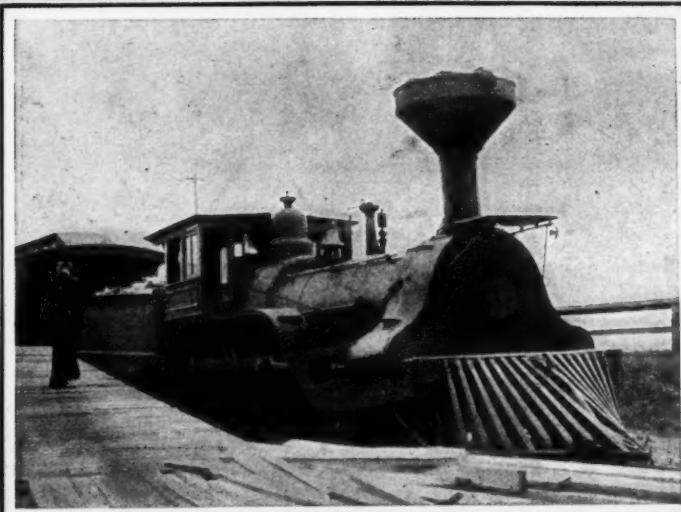
An Unusual Contest.

A native of the air challenging a birdman.—*Goldbeck.*



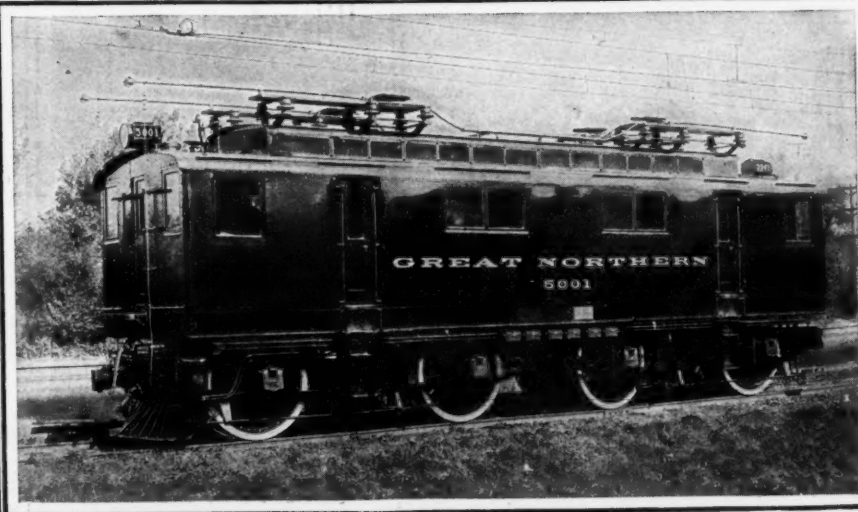
A Foster Mother.

These chicks were brought up under a feather duster.—*Slaugh.*



The Oldest Railroad Locomotive in America.

This engine was built in 1857. It is a wood-burner and is in daily use on a small railroad in Canada.—*Kane.*



A Giant Electric Locomotive.

These motors are used in a two-mile tunnel on the Great Northern Trunk Line about 100 miles east of Seattle. They weigh 230,000 pounds each and develop more than 2,000 continuous horse-power.

Some Early Autumn Brides



Mrs. Phillip Rodriguez.
Formerly Miss Eleanor M. Rodriguez of Havana, Cuba, and her sister who acted as maid of honor.



Mrs. Arthur Carroll.
Formerly Miss Annie L. Best, of Tarrytown, N. Y. Mr. Carroll is the son of General Arthur Carroll.—Marceau.



Mrs. Morris Volck.
Formerly Miss Elise M. Holmes, and her sister, Miss Emeline Holmes, of New York.—Marceau.



Bridesmaids of Mrs. Henry M. Day, formerly Miss Elizabeth De Selding.
From left to right: Misses Lucile Day, Edith G. Burrell, Agnes De Selding, Edith Thurston, Ethel S. Adams, Elizabeth Rossiter, Georgia Dayton, of New York.—Marceau.



Bridesmaids of Mrs. Morris Volck.
Left to right: Misses Emeline Holmes, Eleanor G. Brown, Adelaide Pendergast, Eunice Mallory, Gladys Clark, Marjorie Shannon, Elizabeth P. Fry.—Marceau.



Mrs. Frederick Price Fox.
Formerly Miss Josephine Morgan, niece of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Anthony H. Evans, of New York.—Marceau.



Mrs. Frederick D. Countiss.
Formerly Miss Eleanor Robinson, daughter of Mrs. John K. Robinson, of New York.—Marceau.



Mrs. Milton Wright Griggs.
Formerly Miss Arline Bayliss, and flower girls, Misses Eunice Bayliss and Elizabeth Griggs.—Marceau.

Gold Bricks for Railroads

How Our Transportation Companies Suffer from Fraudulent Claims and the Clever Detective Work Required To Protect the Best Interests of the Public and the Corporation

By George H. Cone

For Eighteen Years Claim Agent on the Harriman Lines

THE CLAIM agent is the very resilient buffer between the railroad and the public. His employers accord him almost unlimited authority. He finds use for all the education and tact he can muster. He must understand values and quantities, be versed in legal decisions and have an almost uncanny knowledge of human nature. He must have an instinct for the proper moment to close a deal and the faculty of parting good friends with a claimant whose demands are too excessive to afford a basis of settlement.

The railroads settle these claims as far as they can out of court. It is a point to note. They do this because the juries are likely to be drawn from the interested public. It is a disadvantage with which the railroads must cope. They do so by paying innumerable unjust claims. The public has found this weak point; it has learned that the roads in this are at the public's mercy, and the common carrier has become a common prey.

One need not consider the professional swindler, though there are specialists who are picturesque. The man who carries a screwdriver in the ferule of his cane is one of these. He loosens a screw in the car floor, falls over it and carries it to the claim department. I once paid one of these fellows damages for a bandaged wrist, to catch him the next week, with another screw, making the same claim in the office of another road. He repeated this trick until the Federal government caught him on another charge and sent him to the pen."

THE frauds are legion who claim to have been in wrecks when they were safe at home, reading of the catastrophe in the newspapers. These are without significance. The claims preferred by those who are respected in their own communities furnish the tragedy and the comedy of railroading.

There is a class illustrated by the man in western Colorado who, a year after a train accident, brought suit for \$50,000. He had been in the wreck, he said, and had sustained injuries resulting in paralysis of the right arm. Although the board of surgeons found no evidence of injury, his arm was limp and dangling. We sent a special agent to his district, who posed as a land seeker. One day he saw his quarry seize a heavy plow and throw it over the tailboard of a wagon. He used both hands.

Here is another of the same type. A settler claimed \$100 for a horse killed on the right of way near Valley, Neb. The keen adjuster, visiting the scene, divines a fraud and meets him with a bluff, thus:

"I can't pay you for that horse."

Angry claimant: "Why not?"
"Because the animal was not worth a dollar and he was not killed by a train."

The claimant threatened suit; the adjuster put a detective on the job, who learned that a pilgrim wagon, drawn by a bunch of old "skates," passed through Valley on the morning of the alleged accident. One of the pelters, too feeble to go on, was turned loose. He was appropriated by the claimant, who took him down to the track and killed him with an axe.

And this one: A central Nebraska farmer had his wheat field of sixty acres burned by locomotive sparks. He claimed \$50 an acre, or \$3,000—an excessive price for a heavy crop. How were we to know the quality of wheat we had never seen? He counted on our ignorance. I found that the season had been dry, that his neighbors' wheat crops were worthless, that some corners of the one in question which escaped the fire were but chaff; and when the claimant asserted, "That was a fine piece of wheat!" I could respond, "I know all about your wheat. A dollar and a half an acre is all that's coming to you, old man." "All right," he assented, with a grin. "When shall I get the money?"

A settler in the arid regions had filed on a govern-

ment "tree claim." To obtain the title it was necessary to plant a grove of trees. It was nearing time to prove up his title. The inspector was due, when fire from a locomotive caught in the grass and damaged his trees. He put in a claim for \$1,800. The claim department sent an adjuster to the scene. What desolation met his gaze! He felt a lump in his throat. The man deserved all he had asked. He



A Western justice of the peace was discovered with other companions stealing coal in December. When the case was brought up, he was put in the peculiar position of trying his own comrades.

walked among the blackened trees and wept over the settler's blasted hopes. Presently he was aware that, aside from the fire, there was a strangeness about those trees. He was puzzled. He considered them attentively. He leaned against one of them, searching the key to the enigma. It tipped over. It had no root. He seized hold of another; it came up in his hands, and he continued to pluck up trees till he was tired. The bogus trees intended to deceive the government had been used to deceive the company. The claimant was confronted with his perjury. He signed the adjuster's release for \$17.50.

It may be said that these are people of weak moral character. But let us take, from their still more voluminous files, some of the unjust claims of the up-right.

An old man presented a claim. He had been on a passenger train derailed six months before. It was unexpected. We had thought all claims settled, but he was in a hospital at Denver with a badly injured

church in Nebraska. Locating, he sent for his family. The wife and five children boarded a Union Pacific train, with one full ticket and one half ticket; four of the children were being carried free. The two tickets, obtained of a small Southern road, were of an obsolete form. Of the "first class" and "second class" printed upon them, the latter had been punched. This signified to the issuing office that the tickets were first class; for the Union Pacific conductor, on the contrary, following modern rules, it indicated that they were second class. So the conductor said to the woman, "Madam, you are traveling on a first-class limited train with second-class tickets. I am obliged to ask you to get off at Grand Island, where you will find a large station and can wait comfortably for your proper train." The little party reached home safely, with five hours' delay. The minister claimed large damages for "ejectment"; we compromised with him for \$200. No doubt this man's every-day life was based on the Golden Rule; he simply had come into contact for the first time with a large treasury.

A laundress, named Freitag, from a Minnesota town, boarded the coach of a mixed train at Columbus, Neb., going north. She was a good laundress, I am sure, with a conscience about ironing shirt fronts and sending home the full count. Near a station a hard stop was made, which jolted the passengers, and she complained that, being thrown against the seat in front, her side had been hurt. The conductor sent into town for a doctor. The doctor was inexperienced. He gave Mrs. Freitag morphine. This made her ill. On which the conductor carried her to Norwalk, and had her taken off and lodged at the Oxford Hotel and the railroad's local surgeon called in. The doctor found no evidence of injury. Other doctors were called in, who pronounced her a malingerer.

SHE ignored the doctors. She settled herself nicely and called in an attorney, who advised her that she had a good thing if she would stay in bed and play out the game. This she had the courage to do. She had lived in hardship, but she was now the guest of the railroad and lived up to the part. She demanded a nurse, which was furnished. She called for fruit, oysters, expensive wines. She sent for relatives; they came at our expense. The company complied with her every demand. She kept the house in a turmoil. She dictated and complained. The impatient nurses refused to stay. The exasperated proprietor fumed. She had come in the spring. Month followed month and the summer wore away, and still she lived at our cost.

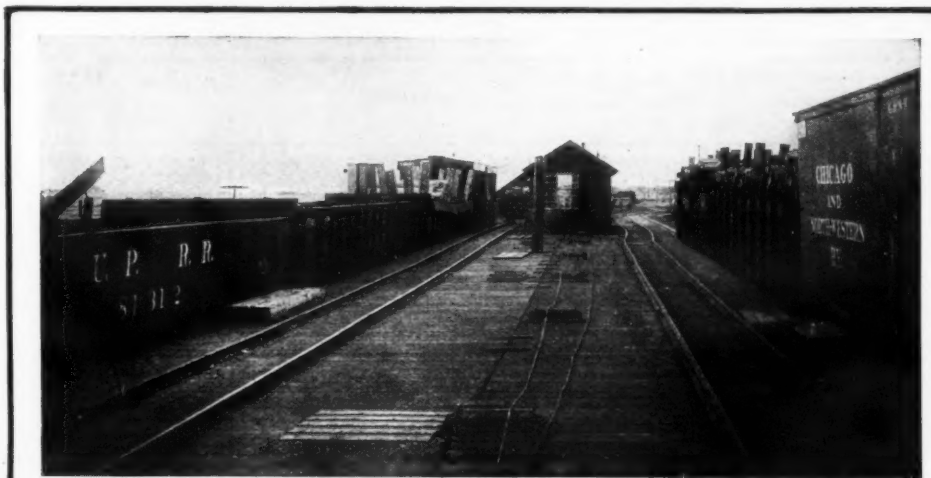
Winter came on; the railroad must furnish her a cold-weather wardrobe. She called for flannels, et cetera. It was my duty to buy her these things. I was young and a bachelor, and the saleswoman who sold them to me stared so hard I am blushing still. Near Christmas we found her willing to settle. She had been invited to a family reunion and wished to show her new clothes. At last! I held the signed release! I paid her \$1,000. My

heart sang for joy. Gathering up the receipts for doctors, nurses, hotel bills, silk kimonos, and so on, I went to headquarters with the whole. The chief looked the papers over and found a flaw. He asked, "Where is the husband's signature?" He can put in a claim for the loss of her services." I protested they would surely be satisfied with the haul they had made. Never mind, it must be had. We got it, but it cost us \$300 more.

The attitude of the public toward the road, when they have the road at their mercy, is, in brief, that of the man who waked in his Pullman berth and, finding the train stopped, called the porter and asked the cause.

"Dar's been a wreck," said the porter. "I thought so!" wailed the traveler. "My back is wrenched. Call a doctor."

(Continued on page 473.)



One farmer tied his horse to the rear of a freight train and then demanded damages when the cars pulled out of the station without serving notice.

spine. He could not recover, the doctors said. The office decided to allow him \$10,000. The file completed, it was laid on my desk that I might see whether any line of investigation had been overlooked. I re-read it. I paused on the fact that the claimant was an old soldier. The fact made him doubly worthy. So many checks were signed with reluctance; to sign this would be a pleasure. Nevertheless—hum—an old soldier! Was he, perhaps, receiving a pension? If so, for what? Payment was delayed. The question was referred to Washington, where we learned that by the bursting of a shell at Gettysburg our man had hurt his back and had been drawing a pension ever since. Taxed with his deception, he confessed and broke down in repentant tears. We might have prosecuted; instead, we paid him the value of some personal effects he had lost on the train.

A minister of the Gospel migrated to a small

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With Mask and Wig.

(Continued from page 461.)

story he did select with a skill which speaks well for his future work. "The Penalty," as it stands, would hold its own with any production of like nature seen in New York this season. The author at the outset probably intended his work as a treatise against divorce, but the sermon it contains is not sufficiently strong to be anything but incidental. The father and mother of Jack Rutherford are divorced. The mother, socially ambitious, accepts the advances

of James Carpenter, a rich man socially prominent. The gifts of this man are used to pay the expenses of her son through college. The divorced husband, in a drunken fit of confidence, discloses to a new-found friend the source of his former wife's affluence, and the story drifts until it comes to the ears of Mrs. Dexter, whose daughter, Gladys, Jack Rutherford is engaged to marry. The horrified Mrs. Dexter tries to break the engagement between the two young people, but succeeds in doing so only by telling Jack what she has heard. The boy, dazed, but unbelieving, seeks his mother. He visits her rooms, and, finding her absent, decides to wait. In idly turning over some papers on her desk, he chances upon an incriminating check. The mother returns in company with her paramour, and a violent scene ensues.

In reply to Jack's accusations, Mrs. Rutherford denies everything and explains that the check was given her as a wedding gift—that she and

Mr. Carpenter were to be married in a few days. She appeals to the man, who replies that it is not true and that he intends to marry Gladys, Jack's fiancée. Jack seizes a pistol to kill Carpenter, when the latter reminds him that it was

his money that put him through college. "All you are, you owe to me," said Carpenter. "I cannot kill you, then," replied Jack. "But I can!" screamed the mother, wresting the pistol from the boy and turning it toward her lover. Carpenter is shot, a doctor is called, and from his case the mother secretly extracts a bottle of poison. When the authorities call, the two are found dead.

Hilda Spong, heretofore known to New York play-goers only as a comedienne, played the part of the mother with surprising strength. Harry Mestayer, as Jack, was earnest and convincing in his work. Cuyler Hastings made much of the disagreeable part of the lover. Edna Baker won well-deserved appreciation for her fresh and charming ingenu work as Gladys Dexter.

Tea in the Foyer at the New Theater.

As in Rejane's beautiful little theater in Paris, teas are now served in the foyer of the New Theater, New York, following each performance as well as during the *entr'actes*. The foyer of the New Theater is done in Roman gold and hung with exquisite tapestries, and here, as in the tearoom, small tables are set among palms and ferns. The innovation is exceedingly popular, and the foyer is thronged, particularly after the performances. Music is furnished by an orchestra under the baton of Elliott Schenck, the theater's musical director.

Ruth St. Denis, the clever American girl who has won renown in her unique dances of the far East, is again rehearsing for her new repertoire of dances which she will

present this coming season. The entertainment given this year by the young artist will differ from her previous work, inasmuch as ancient Egypt will be the locale of the terpsichorean exhibitions, instead of India.



Madame Sarah Bernhardt.

The perennially youthful actress who is now preparing for her forthcoming American tour.



Catherine Countiss.

The clever emotional actress succeeding Margaret Anglin in "The Awakening of Helena Richie."

Importance of the Negro Vote.

THE Republican National, Congressional and State Committees, we are informed, are to organize the negro voters in close States and congressional districts through the instrumentality of a club, and a national convention of negroes was called to meet in Washington on September 19th and 20th, eight States and the District of Columbia joining in the call. This information comes concurrently with the news that the Texas State Republican organization announces that hereafter it shall be dominated by white men only and that by casting off the negroes in Texas the party will gain fifty thousand white voters. The offices are hereafter to be held only by white men and the dispatch adds that the negroes are considering a proposition to join the Democrats, who, they say, "will always be in power in Texas and who will have the distribution of the State jobs." This is interesting information.

None the less interesting is the statement that the negroes propose to organize on their own account and do what the labor and other bodies have done—that is, trade with the two great political parties.

The National Independent Political League, composed of representative colored men, held a convention recently at Atlantic City and issued an address urging an independent negro movement in politics. The league has branches in twenty-three States, twenty of which were represented at the convention.

Five planks were outlined as a platform—namely, the restoration of the discharged Brownsville soldiers; national legislation against lynching and mob law; the enactment of a national anti-Jim Crow law; national aid to education, with the same opportunities to all children; the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, so as to stop disfranchisement or reduce the representation of the offending States. An inde-

Nerve Health Is Life

DAVID BELASCO

The eminent dramatic author, says:
"It gives me pleasure to let you know the wonderfully beneficial results I have experienced from the use of your Sanatogen. It has a most invigorating effect upon the nerves and I heartily recommend it to all those who, like myself, are obliged to overwork. After my personal experience I can readily vouch for its recuperating qualities."

SIR GILBERT PARKER

The popular Canadian novelist, says:
"I have used Sanatogen at intervals since last autumn with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

BLANCHE BATES

The famous Frohman star, says:
"In recommending Sanatogen as a body and nerve builder, I do so knowing that it has been of great help to me during periods of extreme nervousness, and I shall always use it."

HARRISON FISHER

The well known artist, says:
"I have used Sanatogen since the first of the year and find it a wonderful tonic. I am recommending it to my overworked friends."

Under normal conditions, Nature keeps body and mind in a state of perpetual health. But we of to-day—living in crowded cities, working in ill-ventilated offices, walking in dusty streets amid ear-splitting noises—can we truly say we live under normal conditions?

No wonder our organs rebel at performing usual tasks under these unusual conditions. Nature cannot build fast enough to re-supply the torn-down tissues and worn-out nerves. Her danger signals are sleeplessness, weariness, indigestion, extreme fatigue—all calls for help. That's the time you need

Sanatogen

THE FOOD-TONIC

A scientific combination of Albumen and Sodium Glycero Phosphate—two of the best known brain and body builders. It comes to you in the form of a fine white powder, easily dissolved in your daily beverage—coffee, milk, chocolate, etc. Sanatogen is endorsed and prescribed by thousands of physicians in every civilized country, as well as by noted authors, clergymen, actors, statesmen, etc.

Write for free copy of "Our Nerves of To-morrow"

We want to send you a treatise by a capable medical author and editor, who proves that virtually nine out of every ten people are nervous sufferers—illustrates the cause and explains the remedy. In this book are also published many testimonials from world-famous physicians and laymen, praising the reconstructive power of Sanatogen. We will gladly send you a free copy on request.

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Two level
teaspoonfuls three
times a day means increased
vigor and renewed vitality for either
man or woman.



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pendent negro party, such as the National Independent Political League recommends, would be a serious menace to the Republicans in many States. At the recent convention were many black men of national reputation. Among them were writers and orators of power. They included clergymen, lawyers, editors, authors and other leaders of their race.

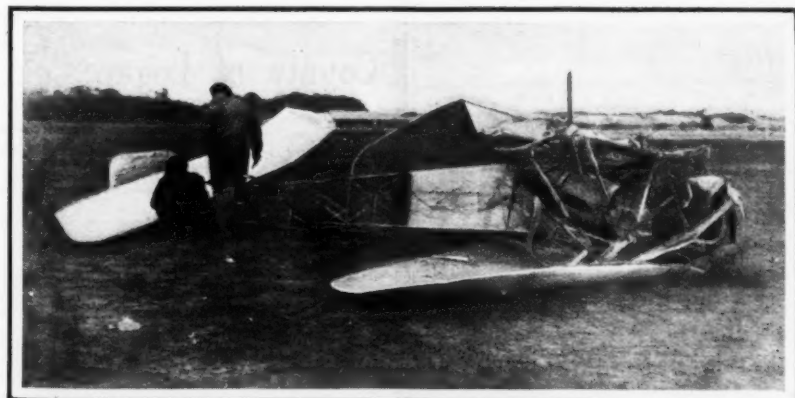
The address to the country which the convention drew up told negroes everywhere to refuse to vote for candidates for Congress except those who would subscribe to the platform here cited. The purpose is to cut loose from the Republicans and Democrats and to require a pledge of devotion to these principles as the price of the support from negro voters. In the following States, some of which are usually carried by the Republicans and others of which are often carried by them, the black men might hold the balance between the parties. The figures here given are those of the

census of 1900, those for 1910 not having been compiled yet. The table speaks rather eloquently for itself:

Negro Voters.

Colorado	3,215
Connecticut	4,576
Delaware	5,374
Illinois	29,762
Indiana	18,186
Iowa	4,441
Kansas	14,695
Massachusetts	10,456
Maryland	60,406
Missouri	46,418
Nebraska	2,290
New Jersey	21,474
New York	31,425
Ohio	31,235
Pennsylvania	51,668
Rhode Island	2,765
Washington	1,230
West Virginia	14,786

The attention of Chairman McKinley and his fellow-members of the Republican Congressional Committee is called to this independent negro movement. The committee's spellbinders should attempt to counteract it in the States in which the negro vote is large.



The First Wreck at the International Aviation Meet.

Moisant's Blériot monoplane which was destroyed during the preliminary trials at Belmont Park, on October 19. The accident was caused by carelessness in the manipulation of the controlling levers. Although the machine was broken into kindling wood, after its fall of 200 feet, the aviator escaped unhurt.

FINANCIAL

We shall be pleased to send you any of the following circulars:

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Listed Stocks

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4% to 5 1/4%

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Carefully prepared analyses of values and other information useful to investors upon request.

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Specialists In
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Increase in Gross Earnings
Economies in Operation
Increase in Net Earnings
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Record of Growth, 1851 to 1910
and other interesting statistics mailed on request.

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Philadelphia Office, 139 So. Broad Street

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Securities bought for investment or carried on margin.

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We issue a Booklet,

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Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

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Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made.

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The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.



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The popular Vice-President
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of Nashville, Tenn.; President-
elect American Bankers'
Association.



A. L. BABCOCK.
President Yellowstone National
Bank, of Billings,
Mont.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CONDITIONS have been ripe for a smart advance in the stock market and manipulators helped to make them so. Nothing is more helpful to an advance than a large short interest, as Russell Sage pointed out to me many years ago. The big operators, who were loaded with stocks bought at much cheaper prices during the July slump, carefully stimulated a short interest by months of patient work. All the reports given out by the financial writers who reflected their views were discouraging: Business was bad, prosperity menaced, money high, the balance of trade turning

against us and Roosevelt's ideas of new nationalism threatened greater evils. On top of all this came the discouraging report of the Steel Corporation and of the condition of the copper market.

There can be no denying the fact that a good many of these things bore heavily upon the market. But by constantly dwelling on them, a pessimistic atmosphere was created in every broker's office and the disposition to sell stocks short in anticipation of a further decline became so general that it aroused suspicion. I suggested more than once that it might be a good time for my readers who had ready money and were willing and able to follow the market to begin to accumulate stocks for the rise that was sure to come after liquidation and depression extending nearly over a year.

My readers will observe that the rise came without any particular change in conditions, excepting in a few matters which, however, are of considerable importance. The very favorable balance of trade in September, for instance, was a wholesome sign. The excellent report of the corn crop, with the elimination of further danger to it, was of no little

(Continued on page 471.)

It is indisputable that Municipal Bonds payable from taxes and issued by completed Irrigation Districts are among the strongest and best paying investments obtainable.

We offer the unsold portion, viz.:

\$53,000**County of Logan, Colo., Municipal Water 6's**
(NORTH STERLING IRRIGATION DISTRICT)

Original issue \$2,080,000

at the special price of

\$100 and Accrued Interest to pay 6%

This municipal improvement is surrounded by the old and successful districts of Julesburg, Ft. Morgan, Riverside, Bijou, Sterling and Greeley. It is on the main line of the Union Pacific and bisected by the Burlington. Sterling is about 100 miles from Denver. The district is practically completed and the farmers will receive water at the beginning of the irrigation season next spring.

When these bonds were first offered nearly two years ago representatives of some of the largest banks, trust companies, insurance companies, etc., in the United States visited the district to examine into the physical conditions preparatory to investing in large blocks of the bonds. Almost without exception they have purchased bonds. Unquestionably some of these gentlemen live near you. We would be pleased to furnish their opinions along with circulars, engineers' report, etc.

We recommend this issue unreservedly, first because of the excellent security, second because of the surety of enhancement in value. (School bonds co-equal in authorization, issuance and security sell to net less than 5% in this same locality.)

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First National Bank Bldg.

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NEW YORK
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FINANCIAL

Safe-Secure-6%**First Mortgage Bonds**

28 Years Without a Dollar of Loss

For 28 years investors everywhere have been buying from us 6% First Mortgage Securities based on improved, income-producing real estate in the heart of Chicago.

And during all that time no investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest, or had a day's worry over the payment of either.

We have served, in some instances, three generations of the same family.

The mortgages securing these bonds are first liens on selected properties, and the margin of security is in no case less than one hundred per cent. And the property must be producing an annual income several times the amount of the interest, taxes and other fixed charges.

The bonds are the direct personal obligation of the owner of the property, and the property itself backs them up. No holding company or trustee intervenes between you and your security.

The issues are all serial in form. A portion of the principal is paid each year, continually reducing the obligation, but releasing none of the security. The titles to the securities are guaranteed by a policy of title insurance issued by a Chicago Title and Trust Company.

If you have funds to invest and desire the maximum interest return coupled with entire freedom from worry or uncertainty, write us today.

We shall be pleased to forward, without obligation on your part, full particulars of these bonds, the security back of them, and the Straus Service whereby we look after all details free of charge during the life of the investment.

Submit these facts to the most thorough investigation, the most searching tests. In just that way has our great army of customers been made.

Write us today.

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"Cardinal Principles for the Investor and Operator"

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WALL STREET

We have just issued a new Pocket Manual for the trader in Stocks and Bonds. Among many interesting subjects described are: "Small Lot Trading," "Short Sales," "Commission and Interest," "Making and Saving the Odd Point," "How to Open an Account," "Know Your Broker," "Turning a Loss Into Profit," "How to Select Securities," "Right and Wrong Service."

All these features reviewed from a successful Wall Street Man's view point.

This Concise Investors' Manual sent upon request.

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55 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.BRANCH OFFICES:
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In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

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6% FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS in denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$1000 secured by New York Property worth three times amount of loan and constantly increasing in value. Bonds maturing 1914, interest payable semi-annually, at Lincoln Trust Co., N. Y.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 470.)

consequence. Curiously enough, the belief that Democratic success in a number of important States was foreshadowed and that it would be an evidence of a more conservative tendency on the part of the people—though I am not so sure of this—was entertained by business interests.

The sudden rise in the market probably was due to the fact that the time for a turn had come. Men with abundant resources had determined to put things to the test and to drive the shorts to cover if they could. It is a curious fact that the general public will not go into stocks until they show signs of strength and activity. Successful operators make their money by buying when everybody else is selling. They bought freely during the slump last summer and had been buying ever since. There is no question as to who is selling stocks now. Buyers who bought when others sold are now selling when others are eager to buy.

The condition of the money market is still unsettled, bank reserves are low and exchanges do not indicate widespread prosperity; but bankers generally believe that business is on a sound basis, that manufactured stocks are low and that if the Interstate Commerce Commission concedes to the railroads a fair advance in freight rates and if the Supreme Court decides the trust cases in a constructive way we may look for a decided impetus to business on every hand.

The first question with the public is, "Can the market continue to go up and stay up?" Undoubtedly it can if confidence in the business outlook is restored; but it cannot go up at a fast and furious rate without some reactions, nor can it go up to any extent in the face of a tight money market. This is the view that many experienced operators took when the rise began. When they had a fair profit they sold stocks and waited for another opportunity to trade. There are some who believe that heavy holders of stocks who sought to unload, including the great insurance companies (which under the law must get rid of their holdings of stocks before the close of next year and who desire to make as good a showing of their assets before the close of the year as possible), were actively behind the movement to start the market upward.

I find many, too, who believe that the public will sustain the market to such an extent that, in spite of the liquidation of heavy holdings by large interests, we shall have no serious setback. Others believe that there must be another period of liquidation, but even they admit that if the Interstate Commerce Commission justifies the advance in freight rates and if the trust decisions are fairly conservative the outlook will be for higher rather than for lower prices for months to come. Let my readers proceed with caution. Let them operate only on liberal margins and be on the safe side.

B., Philadelphia, Pa.: I do not advise the purchase. It is too highly capitalized.

S., Chicago, Ill.: I advise you to get the information from a mercantile agency.

M., Kansas City, Mo.: Your plan to buy or sell on a scale will work if the market is moving in the direction in which you are operating. Otherwise, not. Operators who were short on Northern Pacific when it was cornered and went up to \$1,000 a share found themselves facing ruin, while those on the bull side had a handsome profit.

S., New York City: You can get 4½ per cent. absolutely safe on your \$1,000 by buying the mortgage obligations of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York, or you can buy an investment bond that will yield you the same figure. If you buy a stock you must take the chances of speculation.

W., Chester, Conn.: 1. National Light, Heat and Power Co. controls a number of lighting, heating and power plants in the West. It makes a good report of earnings. There is considerable bonded debt ahead of the pref. and the latter is not, strictly speaking, in the investment class. 2. There is a good deal of competition in the magazine field and the shares you speak of are decidedly speculative. 3. Better buy something listed on the exchange or sold on the curb. California Nevada Copper was recently offered at \$2.25 on the curb. I prefer a listed stock.

(Continued on page 472.)

The Twentieth-century Miles Standish.

(Continued from page 469.)

Yes, she had had two proposals almost in as many minutes. She had declined them both, but, as she thought of them afterward, one persisted in her mind and stimulated her imagination very much more than the other.

ACES UP was cutting trail in the hills above the Canyon Del Oro. He had been in the saddle all day and the glow of the declining sun was in his eyes.

"I'll be right friendly to grub when I meet up with any," he ruminated aloud.

Like many range riders, he had brought no lunch with him. He had been delayed one way and another, and he knew it would be long after dark before he reached the P D Q ranch house.

"Guess I'll feed me a cigareet," he said, and forthwith rolled and lit one.

The first whiffs were just floating into the air when there came to him the faint echo of a cry.

"That's right queer," he mused. "Sounded like a human voice, and female at that."

It came again to him presently, evidently from farther up the side of the mountain. He guided his horse forward on an incline across the face of the steep, rocky slope, stopping occasionally to listen.

"Help, help!"

He could make the words out now and he answered the appeal with a shout. The going had become so difficult for his pony that he dismounted and went straight up, with long, leaping strides. What at length he came to was a prospect hole, some twenty feet deep, and in the bottom of it a woman crouched on the sunken windlass which had fallen into the excavation with the lapse of years.

"Sufferin' Moses, what y'u doin' down there?" panted the man.

She looked up, and he saw it was the schoolmistress.

"I was out looking for specimens and I got too close and slipped in. I've been here since morning," she said, with a little break in her voice.

He saw now that one of her shoes had been slipped off and a handkerchief bandaged round the ankle.

"You're hurt!" he cried.

"A little." She tried to smile, but a sob gulped down the attempt. "I didn't know whether anybody would find me. I've been—afraid."

"Y'u pore little lamb! I don't wonder at it! But you'll be all right now. In two shakes of a cow's tail I'll have y'u out o' there. Wait just a moment till I git my rope. I'll be right back."

He ran to his horse, got the rawhide rope that was attached to the saddle and came running back. He lowered one end to her and bade her tie it round her waist.

"Now catch hold of the rope, ma'am."

She did so and he swiftly drew her from the pit. She stumbled at the edge and caught at his coat to save herself. An arm slipped around her.

"Steady, ma'am! Now you'll be all right."

She smiled uncertainly at him and moved forward a step or two, but her breath caught each time the bad ankle felt her weight.

"This won't do at all. Y'u set down here and we'll figger out a better way. I expect I can bring the hoss up here round by that pine."

He did so, then lifted her to the saddle and led the bronco carefully down the mountainside by zigzags back and forth. Even with the pain of the motion she noticed how carefully he chose their path and how cheerfully his conversation was designed to beguile the way for her.

"Here we are, ma'am, almost back on the trail. I expect what y'u need most is good, cold water for that twisted ankle. There's a water hole down the canyon a little ways. Onct we git there we'll fix y'u up good as new."

At the point where the trail branched, one fork to lead by a rough, precipitous cattle run to the bottom of the canyon, he lifted her from the saddle, without even a by-your-leave, settled her safely in his arms and began to pick his way down among the boulders.

"Oh, you can't carry me!" she cried.

"I'd like to know whyfor I cayn't!" he scoffed. "A little bit of a girl like you!"

She soon lost her fear of his stum-



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One way to cheapen a watch is in the case. It is an easy thing to do because the average buyer doesn't think much about the case—so that is where he gets bitten.

Thousands of men and women today are carrying watches that are away below the standard they have set for themselves in other things. It is a sort of shoddy thing to do—to carry a cheap watch just because it is worn inside the pocket and not outside.

Now don't put all the blame on the jeweler. You talk to him about the movement or "works" of a watch and you get the movement you ask for. You squeeze the price down as low as possible—and you get a trashy watch case, or a case that is scamped in workmanship. It does not last. It does not serve you well while it does last. It is not the right protection for the "works."

The trade marks illustrated on this page are your safeguard. They are standard with the fine jewelry trade, and have been for 50 years. They mean absolute integrity in bullion value, in assay, in construction of a watch case. Be sure to find them. Every good jeweler in this country knows the marks and carries the cases. They are made for ladies' and men's watches—plain, engine-turned, engraved or enameled. All sizes, all patterns.



The Keystone Watch Case Co.

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bling, for she saw with what light strength he was taking the descent. Once at the bottom, he put her down in the sand beside the water hole, knelt down beside her and with the point of his sharp knife made a hole in her stocking, an eyelet which soon became a circular slit. The handkerchief he soaked in water, wrapped it round the throbbing ankle and encircled this with the bandanna which he took from his throat. He had brought his canteen with him, and this he now filled with the cool water.

She drank, and he after her.

"Feel better now?" he asked, a smile crinkling the corners of his eyes.

"Very much. I hardly notice the pain. It makes such a difference." Her voice thanked him more than her words.

It was strange how in the emergency his bashfulness had fled. Now that he had time to become self-conscious, embarrassment took him at the audacity which circumstances had imposed upon him. A flush crept beneath the tan to the roots of his hair, for he remembered that this was the same young woman to whom he had proposed by proxy scarce two weeks ago. His eyes fell before hers and he was as tongue-tied as on the first day he had met her. Nevertheless, he stuck to his guns. Without raising his eyes, he presently removed the bandanna and resoaked the bandage. When he had finished tying his bandanna with trembling fingers, he forced himself to look directly at her again.

"I reckon we better be goin' now, ma'am. It's quite a bit to the P D Q."

She agreed and rose from the ground. But at her first step he broke out:

"No, ma'am! I'll have to carry y'u again. Y'u might injure y'urself for life thataway."

"If you are sure I won't be too heavy going up."

So he lifted her again and went back up the trail to the bronco. Her little

(Continued on page 474.)

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An army of boy soldiers 2,000 strong marching in their recent annual review on Eastern Parkway.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 471.)

L. C. M., Salt Lake City, Utah: The land proposition is not in the line of Wall Street. Local promoters ought to handle it best.

W., Harrisburg, Pa.: Write to the secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Washington, D. C., for the reports.

D., Merrimac, Mass.: 1. No. 2. Southern Pacific is the safest on your list. Third Avenue will probably be heavily assessed.

B., Peru, Ind.: Leave Automatic Transportation, Telepost and Dictograph alone. Better buy something listed.

T. A. T., Rochester, N. Y.: It is a local corporation and has no connection with Wall Street. A mercantile agency report might be helpful.

H., McKeesport, Pa.: The business is legitimate and is said to be doing well. I have not sufficient information on which to base an answer.

B., Lexington, Mass.: There is much competition in the business. The stock is quoted at a lower price than you name, and with a bonus of common, by one of our curb brokers.

S., Rock Hill, S. C.: Westinghouse Electric is doing well. I cannot tell as to its fluctuations before next January. It will probably follow the course of the market.

R., Rockford, Ill.: I think very little of most of the rubber plantation concerns. They are all highly capitalized. It is difficult to find a market for the shares.

S., Marble, Minn.: The statement has been made and may be true, but this does not signify that it will happen again. Better buy the wagon stock on its own merits.

Mojave: I believe that the country can go ahead on a sound basis without an extensive liquidation in the commodities and labor market. I refer to the present, not the future.

S., Newark, N. J.: Int. Met. at 20 might be bought for speculation but for fear that it will be heavily assessed. Those who buy cheap stocks should always bear in mind such a possibility.

M., Ludlow, Ky.: I know nothing about the American Wagon Co. The capital is large and it might be very difficult to find a market for the shares in case you wished to sell in an emergency.

Anx., Portland, Me.: It is not a Wall Street security and I am unable to advise regarding the Boston proposition. On general principles such stocks are unattractive.

H., Belleville, O.: Absolutely safe investments are now being sold on a basis of from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. Anything that yields more than this must have a speculative element. One with limited means should bear this fact in mind.

C., Elmhurst, N. J.: The Hull Copper Co. of Arizona, it seems to me, claimed too much. Its value has yet to be disclosed and no dividends are in sight. Brokers are offering the stock at 6 cents a share. My readers would be wise to keep out of the cheap mining propositions.

H., Cooperstown, N. Y.: 1. I can get no information about the gold mining company. 2. In a bull market any low-priced stock not threatened with an assessment is usually safe to trade in, but there is less risk in buying a low-priced dividend payer, even if you pay more for it.

C., Holden, W. Va.: Conditions change from day to day. It is impossible to specify any particular stocks as the best to buy on margin. Conservative speculators buy the low-priced dividend payers in a rising market and plungers buy the lowest-priced railways and industrials as a mere "spec."

Beginner, New Orleans, La.: 1. Send for the "Pocket Manual for Traders in Stocks and Bonds," issued by Leavitt & Grant, 55 Broadway, New York, members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York. A copy will be sent free to any of my readers who may write for it to the firm mentioned.

N., Charlestown, Mass.: Much depends, of course, upon the previous development of its properties. Ten years is a long time. You will find greater safety, from the investment standpoint, in the real estate bonds of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York. Write to them for information.

P., Peru, Ind.: The Western Power Company owns a valuable property and is in the hands of men of standing. It is not listed. If you will write to Pincus, King & Co., 50 Broadway, New York, you can probably learn the price and where the stock can be purchased. This firm makes a specialty of unlisted and inactive stocks and invites correspondence from any of my readers.

(Continued on page 475.)

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

IN RESPONSE to many inquiries from readers of this department as to what is the cheapest form of insurance in a good, reliable company, I would say that the lowest in cost is what is known as the straight life policy. I prefer to use the expression "lowest in cost" to "cheapest," because other policies have so many attractive features that they are often the cheapest in the long run. The straight life, however, gives a man the maximum amount of insurance at the minimum yearly cost. By the terms of this policy its holder pays the same premium every year so long as he lives. After three years the policy has both a cash and a loan value. This fact makes it an attractive proposition to the workingman, who wants to purchase as much insurance as he can for his money while his children are young. The policy is not, as its name might suggest, a life-long contract, but may be terminated at will. Minor attractions vary with the different companies. For example, some companies offer a cash surrender value at the end of two years—one year sooner than the law requires. But in all the old-line companies the lowest in cost is always the ordinary straight life policy.

F. D., Franklin, Pa.: The State Life was organized in 1894 and is therefore not one of the oldest or largest companies.

T., Fort Scott, Kansas: The officers of the association ought to be better able to give you "the good argument" than I. It is not quite in my line.

H., Bridgeport, Ala.: I do not report on the financial standing of corporations. Suggest that you get a statement from a mercantile agency.

T., Cleveland, O.: Well established companies, of course, have the preference because of their strength, solidity and unquestioned safety. The Connecticut General stands well.

H., Swisvale, Pa.: I doubt if there will be much for the policy-holders in the defunct association. If you will address a letter to the Superintendent of Insurance at Albany, N. Y., you may get the latest information.

S., Brownsville, Pa.: I know of none better than that which you have, but if you want a policy in another company state your age and character of the policy desired and write to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, New York City. It will give you the policy you want on a very satisfactory basis. You can mention the Hermit.

K., Oratoma, Minn.: 1. Fraternal and assessment insurance is all right for the time being, but as I have frequently said, the difficulty is that the assessments increase at a time of life when they become the hardest to pay, while in an old line company the dividends which the policy earns reduce the payments as years go by. The history of assessment associations is strewn with wrecks while the old line companies under present regulations are firmly established. 2. I know of none better than the Prudential.

Hermit



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Gold Bricks for Railroads.

(Continued from page 468.)

The porter grinned. "Mighty queer! De wreck is a mile ahead."

The sparse settler of the West or middle West, left to his own nature, regards the silver streak which joins him to the world and which is so vital a thing in his life with a childlike confidence that expresses itself according to his character. Thus a farmer I knew in Colorado drove up to the station, where a mixed train was unloading freight. In a hurry to send a dispatch, he tied his horse to the rear hand rail of the coach. In what better care could he leave old Dobbin? While he was in the station the train pulled slowly out, with Dobbin following behind. The speed increased, the cattle guard was reached, the buggy was caught and wrecked, the horse slipped the bridle and started for home, while the train proceeded with the strap hanging to the rail. The farmer dashed out of the station, shouting, "Where's my horse?" and, after a moment's reflection, added thoughtfully, "I couldn't have done better; the railroad will pay me enough to get a better one."

There was a small town where the inhabitants customarily raided the side-tracked coal trains for their fuel. One night a watchman came upon three of them filling gunny sacks. Two were caught. The third, who ditched his sack and escaped, was then justice of the peace. Next morning the justice sat on the bench. The two prisoners were brought before him. The culprits were confused as to their course. They hung their heads and pleaded guilty. Dilemma for the judge! He considered a moment, then brought his fist down hard on the desk and shouted, "Get out of here, you rascals! I wouldn't believe you under oath!"

What more natural than to look to the road for advantages? Yet it happens sometimes that the isolated communities which rejoiced at the building of a railroad find causes for friction as soon as the train schedule goes into effect. This reversion is not voluntary. Its cause is chiefly traceable to lawyers without employment. These gentlemen are not advantageously placed. Where on the Nebraska plains or in the vast silences of Kansas is the would-be statesman to find his clients? How is he to get up and out into the career of politics? He takes the railroad for his antagonist. He points it out to the people as the common enemy. He convinces them that it is responsible for hail, drought, cyclones, grasshoppers, lumpjaw, hollow horn; he tells them its subjection is his work. Every possible mishap he turns into a damage claim. Thus he looms upon the sun-baked stretches as the

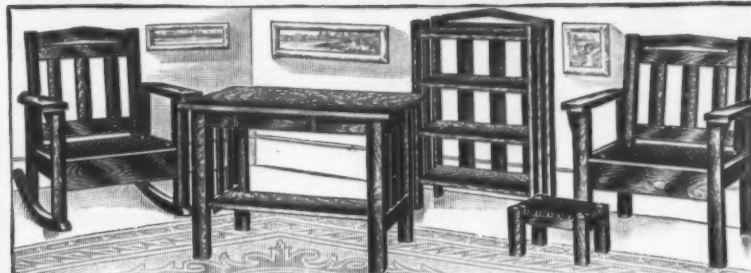
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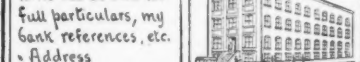
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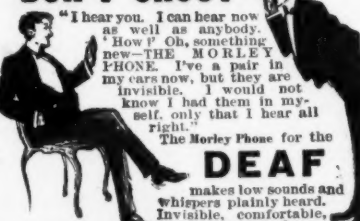
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MY OWN BUILDING—where nearly 200 employees handle the office details of the immense volume of business transacted by my representatives

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less. Anyone can adjust it. Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials.

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CLASS PINS

AND BADGES FOR COLLEGE, SCHOOL, SOCIETY OR LODGE.

Either style with any three letters and figures, one or two colors of enamel, Sterling Silver, 25c each, \$2.50 doz.; Silver Plated, 10c each, \$1.00 doz. Send for free Catalog. Special designs also made for any School or Society, at attractive prices. Send idea for estimate.

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See Them BEFORE Buying. These Gems are chemical white sapphires. Can't be told from diamonds except by an expert. Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So hard they can't be filed and will out-glass. Brilliance guaranteed 50 years. All mounted in 14K solid gold diamond mountings. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud on approval—all charges prepaid—no money in advance. Write for Free Illustrated booklet, special prices and ring measure.

WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 719 Sals Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



BURROWES BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE

\$1 down puts into your home any table worth from \$6 to \$15. \$2 a month pays balance. Higher priced Tables on correspondingly easy terms. We supply all cues, balls, etc., free.

BECOME AN EXPERT AT HOME

The BURROWES HOME BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE is a scientifically built Combination Table, adapted for the most expert play. It may be set on your dining-room or library table, or mounted on legs or stand. When not in use it may be set aside out of the way.

NO RED TAPE—On receipt of first instalment we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and we will refund money. Write to-day for catalog.

THE E. T. BURROWES COMPANY, 506 Center St., Portland, Maine

A Twentieth-century Miles Standish.

(Continued from page 471.)

arm was round his neck. He held her close, so that her breath was on his neck and the loose wisps of her hair kissed his brown cheek. In spite of the shyness that clamped speech, he was deliriously happy. After he had put her back in the saddle, their eyes met again and held fast for the space of a heartbeat. This time her gaze gave way before his.

They turned toward the plains, which stretched away, fold on fold, before them to the horizon's edge. Neither of them spoke. Her soft eyes took in the satisfying six feet of vigor he was and her brain wondered at the strangeness of this feeling that had come over her. The silence became at last so full, so pregnant, that in self-defense she summoned speech and the first topic that came to hand.

"Why do they call you Aces Up, Mr. Sweeney?"

"It come about through my ignorance. I was a kid at the time, punchin' on the map of Texas. Out come a geologist guy from the States and went to chippin' rocks. When he left he give me two or three books. One was these here fables by a fellow called Aesop. Readin' out loud in the bunkhouse one night, I plumb fell down on his name—called him Ace Up. The name kinder stuck with the boys." He began to worry for fear he was talking too much about himself and

The First Taste.

LEARNED TO DRINK COFFEE WHEN A BABY.

If parents realized the fact that coffee contains a drug—*caffeine*—which is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving the babies coffee to drink.

"When I was a child in my mother's arms and first began to nibble things at the table, mother used to give me sips of coffee. As my parents used coffee exclusively at meals, I never knew there was anything to drink but coffee and water.

"And so I contracted the coffee habit early. I remember when quite young the continual use of coffee so affected my parents that they tried roasting wheat and barley, then ground it in the coffee-mill, as a substitute for coffee.

"But it did not taste right and they went back to coffee again. That was long before Postum was ever heard of. I continued to use coffee until I was 27, and when I got into office work I began to have nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night, after having coffee for supper, I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak and nervous.

"A friend persuaded me to try Postum. My wife and I did not like it at first, but later, when boiled good and strong, it was fine. Now we would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever tasted.

"I can now get good sleep, am free from nervousness and headaches. I recommend Postum to all coffee drinkers.

Read "The Road to Wellville." in packages.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

jerked back over his shoulder gruffly, "How's the ankle now?"

"I know it's there. The motion hurts, but it can't be helped. Is it far now?"

"This side of that nearest draw. But we'll rest here while I bathe it with the water in the canteen."

When the bandanna was again packed into place, she spoke.

"You're good to me. I can never thank you enough."

"I reckon y'u don't need to try," he replied, almost roughly on account of his embarrassment.

"I'm not going to try."

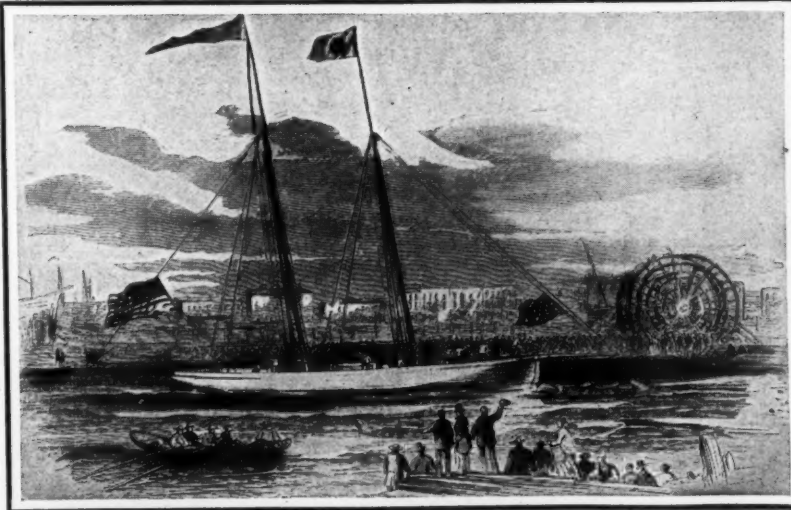
Her little hand went out impulsively to his great brown paw. Some electric spark flashed between them that carried him far out of his course. As their eyes fastened, his arm went round her protectingly and her tired brown head fell against his shoulder. She was plainly very much done, but the smile she gave him was content and happy.

"Y'u pore little lost lamb!" he cried. "No, Webb, I'm found!" she said.



The First Statue to Commodore Perry.

On September 10, 1860, the City of Cleveland, O., unveiled a heroic statue of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. It was the first memorial of its kind erected in honor of the great American naval fighter.



A Pilot Ship That Was the Pride of New York Harbor.

During the decade from 1850 New York Harbor had an unrivaled fleet of pilot boats. In 1860 the *Charles H. Marshall* was added to their number. It was the most sumptuously fitted craft of its kind, built on graceful lines. In the words of our correspondent of those days, "She sat like a swan upon the water."

(Reproduced from the files of *Leslie's Weekly*, of 1860, and copyrighted.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Chances for Young Men in the Army.

IT IS not generally known that examinations are held every year by the War Department, for the selection from civil life of suitable young men to fill vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the regular army. But such is the case, and any young man who possesses the required mental and physical qualifications may be permitted to take these examinations, and if successful and if the vacancy exist he may be commissioned as a regular army officer, holding the rank of second lieutenant in cavalry, infantry or artillery, as the case may be.

Many persons believe that it is necessary to be a graduate of West Point, enlist in the ranks or have a great deal of political influence in order to become officers of the army; but such is not the case. Examinations are held under direction of the War Department at different military posts throughout the United States. Papers are graded impartially by representatives of the War Department, and those young men who qualify are admitted regardless of wealth or political influence. A second lieutenant on the active list of the regular army receives a salary of \$1,700 per year, or \$141.67 per month, from the date of his commission, and this salary is increased ten per cent. for every five years' service until the officer shall have twenty years' service. Besides this salary, the officer receives an allowance of fuel and light sufficient for his needs, is provided with quarters partially furnished and is permitted to buy supplies from the government at contract prices. Should the officer become sick he is supplied with medical attendance at government expense, and if his illness has been contracted in line of duty and is of such a nature as to unfit him for regular service, he is retired from active service upon three-quarters of his pay and is then permitted to engage in any business which he may see fit. His retired pay continues through life and is sufficient to keep him in comfortable circumstances if he is unable to engage in business.

Regiments to which young officers are attached change stations every two or three years, and the officer is thus enabled to see a great deal of the world. He may see the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Guam and Panama, and may during his tour of duty abroad be granted a leave of absence which will permit him to see Japan and China or such other parts of the world as he may care to visit. One month's leave of absence per year is allowed, and this leave may accrue for a period of four years and then be taken all at once if the officer so desires. Full pay is allowed during such leaves of absence.

Promotion in the army is by seniority up to the grade of colonel, after which it is by selection. At the present rate of promotion a young man generally remains a second lieutenant for about six years' after which he is examined and if found qualified is promoted to the grade of first lieutenant. Each promotion carries with it increased pay and allowances. A colonel in the regular army receives \$4,000 per year. The service is pleasant and attractive for those who are not afraid of work and responsibility.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

Guaranteed to reach more than 275,000 homes every week.

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INCORPORATE YOUR COMPANIES IN ARIZONA. Least cost. Greatest advantages. Transact business, keep books anywhere. President Stoddard, former Secretary of Arizona. Laws and forms free. Stoddard Incorporating Co., Box 8-Z, Phoenix, Ariz.

AGENTS

AGENTS—\$1 HOURLY

Automatic One-Handed Flour Sifter. Only one in the world. Just patented. Made entirely of metal. Works out all the lumps in the flour. Lightning seller. Free sample for examination. Forsee Mfg. Co., 1445 Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS PORTRAITS 85c. FRAMES 15c. Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 5c. Views 1c. 30 Days' Credit. Samples and Catalog Free. CUMMILL-DATED PORTRAIT, Dept. 4078, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

BIG MONEY selling our new Gold Letters for office windows, store fronts and glass signs. Easily applied. Samples with full particulars free. METALLIC SIGN LETTER CO., 446 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

ONE LIVE MAN OR WOMAN IN EVERY town to represent the largest factory in America—selling on credit at wholesale prices direct to the consumer. No money required. Send your name and address. We will send you full particulars of how to begin work. Experience unnecessary. Start earning money at once. Address R. C. Read, Manager, 11 S. 7th Street, Philadelphia.

SCHOOLS

\$5.50 PER DAY and steady work if you learn one of these skilled trades—Electrical Work, Plumbing, Bricklaying, Mechanical Drawing, by our easy methods. Practical instruction and actual work take place of books. We help graduates to positions. Easy payments. Low living expenses. We now exclusively occupy 100,000 building. Write me for full particulars FREE. L. L. Cooke, Director, **Cyrus NATIONAL TRADE SCHOOLS**, 52 Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill. "Oldest and Largest Institution of the Kind."

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ACTING, ORATORY, PLAYWRITING—Learn the best-paying, most fascinating profession in the world. You can earn \$25 to \$500 weekly. We have taught the subject by correspondence successfully for years. Satisfied students everywhere. Write for free Book Dramatic Art. Chicago School of Elocution, 1081 Grand Op. House, Chicago.

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GET A BETTER PLACE—Uncle Sam is best employer pay is high and sure; hours short; places permanent; promotions regular; vacations with pay; thousands of vacancies every month; all kinds of pleasant work everywhere; no lay-offs; no pull needed; common education sufficient. Ask for free Booklet #11, giving full particulars and explaining my offer of position or money back. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS EARN \$25 to \$100 A WEEK We can positively show you by mail HOW TO INCREASE YOUR SALARY—Book mailed free. Page-Davis, Dept. 42, Chicago, Ill.

STAMPS.

Stamp Album with 538 Genuine Stamps, incl Rhodesia, Congo (tiger), China (dragon), Tasmania (landscape), Jamaica (waterfalls), etc. 10c. 100 diff. Jan. N. Zid. etc. 5c. Big list, coupons, etc. Free! We Buy Stamps. HUSMAN STAMP CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. GIVENS' SANITARIUM For NERVOUS and mild MENTAL diseases. Has separate cottages for ALCOHOL and DRUG patients. Address: DR. GIVENS, Stamford, Conn.

\$10,000 FOR A SONG RECENTLY PAID Send us YOUR SONG POEMS for examination and offer. H. Kirkus Dugdale Co., Dept. 218, Washington, D. C.

Grow Mushrooms For Big and Quick Profits. Ten years' experience enables me to give practical instructions that will add \$5 to \$60 per week to your income without interfering with regular occupation. For full particulars and free book, address JACKSON MUSHROOM FARM, 6577 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MAGIC Pocket Trick and catalog for 4c. Dept. 27, 270 W. 39th St., New York

GINSENG \$25,000.00 from one-half acre. Easily grown throughout U. S. and Canada. Our booklet C M tells particulars. Send 4c. for postage. McDOWELL GINSENG GARDEN, Joplin, Mo.

Remoh Gems Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliance guaranteed forever—stands filing and fire like a diamond—has no paste, foil or artificial backing. 1-5th the cost of diamonds. Set only in solid gold mountings. A marvelously reconstructed gem. Not an imitation. Guaranteed to contain no glass. Sent on approval. Write for Catalog. It is free. Remoh Jewelry Co., 467 N. Broadway, St. Louis

Just As Good.

"Did you get the raise in salary you demanded?"

"Not exactly; but in recognition of my valued services, the boss agreed to supply me with a roll-top desk and have my name printed on the door."

It is better for a man to be thrown on his own resources than upon the resources of his friends

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IN ARIZONA,
transact business
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Flour Sifter,
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sifts to fine state.
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You will like the **NATIONAL SPORTSMAN**

This magazine contains 160 pages or more, crammed from cover to cover with pictures from life, stories of hunting, fishing, camping and tramping which will thrill and interest you. This monthly visitor will lure you pleasantly away from the monotonous grind of everyday work to the healthful atmosphere of the field, Wood and Stream. Single copies 15c. Yearly subscription, with watch fob, \$1.00.

Special Trial Offer

Send us 25 cents, stamps or coin, and we will send you the National Sportsman for 3 months, also one of our heavy bound Gold Watch Fobs (regular price 50c.) as here shown, with russet leather strap and gold-plated buckle. Also a copy of our new 32-page illustrated premium list.

NATIONAL SPORTSMAN, 74 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

The World's Financial Center.
(Continued from page 462.)

activities as has Lombard Street. It does not touch the universe at quite so many points. But it is financing great enterprises as widely separated from each other and from the United States as Rio de Janeiro, the City of Mexico, Buenos Ayres and Pekin. More and more its aid is being sought by Lombard Street. The largest stock of gold held in any country is here. And when more gold is needed to meet any emergency, Wall Street can draw upon the rest of the countries for it. This was shown when, in November and December, 1907, it brought \$107,000,000 gold from Europe in the face of the obstructions which the great banks of England, France and Germany raised against the movement of the metal to us. Behind New York are greater resources than are at London's immediate command.

Within the lifetime of men who are now with us, the center of the world's financial gravity will probably swing to the city at the mouth of the Hudson. But ultimately the metropolis of the West, Chicago, may share in this financial supremacy. A large and very interesting subject is being dealt with by the National Monetary Commission. The report which Messrs. Aldrich, Vreeland, Hale, Burton, Burrows and their associates of that body will make to Congress will command the intelligent attention of every thoughtful person in the country.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.
(Continued from page 472.)

H., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Better leave the cheap mining stocks alone.

M., Pocahontas, Idaho: Such a loan would be difficult to place in Wall Street. Advise with a local banker.

R., New York: I have no information and advise you to get a mercantile agency report.

Investor, Portland, Me.: 1. No one should invest his or her money without investigating the securities that are offered. 2. Western and Southern enterprises can afford to pay a higher rate of interest than Eastern. The 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds are sold by Straus & Co., brokers, 154 Straus Bldg., Chicago. If you will write to them for full particulars you will receive them promptly.

S., Lock Raven, Md.: 1. By dealing with a first-class and reliable firm. 2. When dividends are declared announcement is made as to the time of the closing of the books. Stocks bought after the closing are not entitled to the current dividend. 3. It is not a Wall Street security, but the firm that recommends it stands high. 4. Any New York firm will buy stocks in other cities. If you are dealing with Spencer Trask & Co., they will advise you on the Baltimore securities.

J., Bay Shore, N. Y.: The safest thing for a beginner in Wall St. is to learn something of its ways, and to deal first in investment securities. I think well of Pennsylvania and advise my readers to study the very interesting analysis of its earnings which the well-known firm of Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 56 Broadway, New York, has just prepared for customers. A copy will be sent without charge to any of my readers who may write for it. I think Pennsylvania is a purchase.

M., Seal Harbor, Me.: I certainly do not advise you to be one of the ninety-five postmasters to participate in the profits of the proposed Protective Fire Insurance Co., and the statement that the fire companies' net earnings last year were 80 per cent. on their capital remains to be proved. The recent action of the alert and reliable Insurance Superintendent of New York, Mr. Hotchkiss, in reference to a large number of schemes for selling insurance stocks, has probably escaped your attention. If you will write to him at Albany, N. Y., for his reports on this subject you will find them of interest.

S., Troy, N. Y.: 1. Nevada Utah which Tom Lawson exploited, leading people to believe that it might jump to \$40 or \$100, sold as low as \$2.50 and recently under a dollar a share. Leave the Lawson stocks alone. 2. For a small investment and speculation you might try five shares of Texas Oil which has recently been selling around 140 and paying 10 per cent. dividends, or Ontario and Western, a little over 40 and paying 2 per cent., or Kansas City Southern around 65 paying 4 per cent. Connor & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 31 Nassau Street, New York, pay special attention to the investment of small sums in good securities. They will be glad to answer inquiries on stock market matters from any of my readers.

Commemorating the Hundredth Anniversary of the First Organized Sunday School in New York.

This tablet was erected recently by the Baptist Sunday Schools of New York City to mark the opening of the first Sunday School having volunteer teachers in the metropolis, July 8, 1810.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated, Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

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FREE

We give our customers from 10 to 30 months in which to pay for purchases they make of us. Just consider what a convenience this would be to you. It would give you immediate use of the furnishings you order to enjoy in your own home while paying for them in small amounts from month to month as you earn the money. It's by far the most generous credit service offered by any homefurnishing institution in America today. We charge absolutely nothing for this credit accommodation—no interest—no extras of any kind. Write us today.

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tells all about this most worthy plan of monthly payments. This great catalog is beautifully illustrated, a considerable portion of it being reproduced in colors. It quotes factory prices on Furniture, Stoves, Rugs, Carpets, Pianos, Go-Carts, Refrigerators, Silverware, Lamps, Clocks, Sewing Machines, Crockery, etc., etc. Write today for this wonderful Furniture book—it's free.

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"ADIX"

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ADDING-MACHINE

Made of Steel and Brass with Keys.

The adding is done only by striking the keys, the total being at all times visible. By the movement of a single key, the machine is set ready to add the next total. While adding, no movement of the lever is necessary.

With this machine the largest numbers can be added with ease. The ADIX can be easily carried in the pocket. It is indispensable for any one who has any adding to do, especially for bookkeepers, cashiers, etc. The ADIX has but nine keys as illustrated.

With the ADIX long columns of figures can be added quicker and with more ease than with a large machine. To add 50 numbers of four figures each on a large machine it is necessary to make at least 50 movements of the lever besides striking the keys, while on the ADIX but four movements of the lever, each taking about two seconds, are necessary.

PRICE OF THE MACHINE, \$15.00.

Each is accompanied by a printed guarantee and full directions. The ADIX is guaranteed for one year to give perfect satisfaction, and the machine will be taken back if not as represented.

FRIEDR. W. LUTZ, P. O. Box No. 583, Richmond, Va.

The Tariff and the Table.

IT IS in the matter of table supplies that the American housewife feels the increased cost of living most keenly. This stubborn fact she has impressed upon her at least three times a day. To what extent is the advance due to the tariff? Congressman E. J. Hill, of Connecticut, recently made a railroad trip to Vermont and an automobile trip through his own State, and gathering up the menus of the Boston and Maine dining-car and the seven hotels at which he stopped in the two States, he classified all the items under three heads—those which remained unchanged by the tariff revision, those which were reduced and those which were increased. He

found two hundred and sixty-four items unchanged, eighty-four reduced and only eleven increased. The articles on which there had been an increase are sweet cakes, pineapples, English plum pudding, wines, orange sherbet and chocolate eclairs. The exhibit is really an impressive one in favor of the new tariff. Upon such articles as sweet cakes, English plum pudding and wines, we can well afford increases. All the substantial constituents that go to make up every meal, the tariff revision has either reduced or left unchanged, the percentage of reductions being about thirty per cent.

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Ozone Pure Airifier

is of the greatest benefit in treatment of Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Insomnia, Nervousness, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, etc. Endorsed by highest medical and scientific authorities—a thoroughly tested and demonstrated success.

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Write for Booklet and Catalogue.

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Of the Six American Champagnes Exhibited, Great Western was the Only One Awarded the Gold Medal at Paris Exposition, 1900.

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Oldest and Largest Champagne House in America

NULITE TABLE LAMP

A beautiful lamp for homes, hotels, offices, stores, banks, cafes. Portable, safe, can be turned up-side down or rolled on floor without danger or affecting the light. 300 C-P. of soft, brilliant light 1-3 cent per hour.

AGENTS: We want town, county, and travelling salesmen. Best proposition ever offered. Sells everywhere. No experience necessary. Write for Special Offer.

CHICAGO SOLAR LIGHT CO.,
153 So. Jefferson St., Chicago

This Cabinet made of OAK, finished wide, has drawers, extension table, roll front, paper cabinet, etc., as shown. We sell at low price to introduce our OFFICE FURNITURE—Desks, Chairs, Tables, Files, Book Cases, etc. ASK FOR PRICES AND CATALOG No. 234.

We make UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE—Turkish and Odd Bedsteads, Parlor and Library Suites, and all kinds of Upholstered Furniture. Davenport and Couches in Oak and Mahogany. Plaster, Statues and Regulas. Covered in best leather money will buy—every place guaranteed.

Ask for prices and Catalog No. 434. **E. H. Stafford Mfg. Co., 234 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.**



For clean sport and a square deal everywhere and at all times.

Sporting Gossip

By Ed A. Goewey



WELL, the long anticipated and much desired series of games between the Giants and the Yankees for the New York City championship is now a matter of history, and, pointing to the result, I can honestly say, "I told you so."

The day that George F. Stallings was unceremoniously kicked out of the management of the metropolitan representative of the American League sealed the fate of that club. It has been a pretty good baseball organization all year, but every fan who watched the Yanks at play appreciated the fact that it was the manager, hidden under the hood of the players' bench, who was manipulating the wires that forced the men to almost always do the right thing at the right time. The Yanks possessed a fine corps of pitchers, some excellent catchers, the best first baseman in the business and a crew of hitters, base-runners and fielders 'way above the average. But the Yanks needed a shrewd directing head, a clever pilot, and without him they fell down hard before a club that in many respects was inferior.

It was Mathewson's skill and McGraw's brain against Chase and his splendid assistants, and the result proved a cinch for the master minds of the Giants. Without Mathewson the National Leaguers would not have won the championship. Without McGraw they would also have lost. But I believe these two, backed by any of the first division clubs in the older league could have defeated Chase and his boys. The Yankees did their best and worked earnestly and there is no disgrace in their defeat. It simmers right down to this: Johnny out-generated Hal from start to finish and, had his men

played major league ball all the time, would have won four straight victories. Mathewson, single handed, outpitched the entire Yanks' staff of twirlers.

One over-enthusiastic metropolitan writer said that the games "were a splendid series of grueling contests." They were just about as grueling as would have been a game between a nine from a blind school and a team of one-legged men. Why mislead? The games were for the most part very tame and a great deal of bad ball playing was seen during the series.

Why, McGraw, after his men had thrown away one contest and allowed another to be tied through bungling work, said: "That's the kind of a team I have had to work with all season. One day they would play good enough to defeat any team in the National League and the next day they were worse than hush-leaguers. If the Giants had played ball, we would have won the first four games and could have been in attendance at the world's championship contests." McGraw was thoroughly disgusted when he spoke thusly, but he told the truth.

That the fans soon became wise and sickened of the contests was seen. The opening game drew a splendid crowd of about 35,000 fans who paid admission. In the neighborhood of 4,000 tickets were sold for the final line-up. The situation was so self-evident after the first couple of contests that the fans simply speculated as to whether Matty could keep his nerve and arm long enough to win the four games.

The Yanks are a good team and every one of the regulars should be retained. But—let Chase stick to first and get some one else to manage the Club. To make Hal do double duty weakens his efficiency at the initial sack.

And how about the Giants? Should all of their regular players be retained? "Not on your life," say you, and "Amen" say I. This series has clinched what I have been pounding at all season, and that is that McGraw's staff of twirlers is a joke. Matty is still the king of them all. Drucce may round out. Crandall can be

used to fill out, and his timely swats are always useful. But as for Wiltse, Ames and the rest! What's the use of going into details? They are no longer of the caliber to make real Giants and should be let go. Wiltse, at times, pitches about seven innings well, but it takes nine innings to make a full game. Whenever I see Ames go into the box I am ready to go home. Marquard—forget it. McGraw has got to have some more real pitchers for the 1911 series or the Giants will be out of the race from the drop of the flag. No New York fan should forget that the Brooklyn and the Cincinnati are going to be in the running from the start next year.

The following figures show that the Giants-Yanks series was a fair success financially:

Total attendance, seven games, 103,033; total receipts, \$31,482.50; players' share of receipts, \$38,871.90; Giant players' share, \$23,323.14; each Giant player received (21 players) \$1,110.62; Yankee players' share, \$15,548.76; each Yankee player received (22 players) \$706.76; club owners' share, \$34,443.35; national commission, \$8,146.25.

The world's championship series this year was a mighty sad affair. The games were not particularly well played and the Athletics so far out-classed the Cubs that it was a painful thing for the fans to sit through the skirmishes. Coombs made a wonderful showing by winning three of the four victories captured by the American League Club, Eddie Collins made an all-round record that approached the sensational, and Baker and Thomas performed up to standard.

The passing of the world's championship honors from the National to the American League was a great jolt to a large part of the sporting world.

As soon as it became evident that the fight for highest honors would be between the Cubs and Athletics, the former were made favorites in the betting and remained so until after the first game. To the average baseball enthusiast they were the same old Cubs, a perfect machine, a thoroughly seasoned bunch of players, a team that had won championships until it had become a sort of habit with them. How

could they possibly be defeated? That was the great question.

Experts like Hughey Jennings and other prominent figures pitifully referred to the Athletics as the "White Elephants" and told at length of their lack of nerve and gameness.

But—oh! that word but—when the Cubs actually got down to playing they were made to look like minor leaguers. The Cubs' pitchers, with the exception of Cole, crumpled up and were hit to the four corners of the lot. The catchers failed utterly to stop the speedy Phillies' on the bases, and for once, at least, Chance and Tinker developed bad cases of nerves.

It was sad to see the old war horses go down to utter and absolute defeat, and sadder because they were unable to put up a good fight, showing little of their old class but gameness. Well, the king is dead, long live the king!

Here are the figures (unofficial) of the world's championship series:

Official attendance, 5 games, 124,219; total receipts, \$173,980; players' share, \$79,071.93; club owners' share, \$77,510; national commission, \$17,398. Athletics' share, 60 per cent., \$47,443.15; Cubs' share, 40 per cent., \$31,628.77; each Athletic player's share (23 eligible), \$2,062; each Cub player's share (23 eligible), \$1,375.

After the third defeat of the Cubs a Chicago newspaper published the following unique notice with appropriate mourning borders:

Hope—Beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fan of this city departed this life yesterday afternoon at the West Side Ball Park after a lingering illness of nine innings. She was attended by 30,000 physicians, who did all in their power to save her, but with comparatively little success. She rallied a little in the second inning, but a terrific relapse in the third defied the most heroic measures and reduced her pulse, respiration and temperature until they were perceptible to only the most prejudiced observers. The heartless conduct of nine conspirators from a place called Philadelphia hastened her untimely end. The remains will lie in state to-day at the park, weather permitting, and the funeral will probably be later. She leaves two sisters, Faith and Charity, neither of whom was present yesterday. Philadelphia papers please copy. The funeral took place yesterday.

It is said that Russell Ford, Ty Cobb, Charles Street and Walter Johnson are among the stars who have signed to join the new major league being formed by D. A. Fletcher and his friends. The outlook is good for another fine old baseball war next summer, if the money of the backers of the new organization holds out.

There is a story now being handed around that the Quakers are to trade pitcher McQuillen and either third baseman Eddie Grant or shortstop Dolan to the Reds in return for third baseman Lobert, shortstop Downey and probably Paskert. Managers Dolan and Griffith want a few new faces on their teams by the beginning of next season.



AFTER THE NEW YORK SERIES.
AMERICAN LEAGUE HIGHLANDER—"MY! BUT I HAD NO IDEA THE WEATHER COULD GET SO COLD."



J. W. Monument, of the I. A. A. C., of New York, who won the one-mile run; A. R. Kivatt, I. A. A. C., New York, was second. Time—4:31.



J. M. Rosenberger, of the I. A. A. C., New York, winning the 100-yard dash; F. V. Beloit, Irish-American A. C., Chicago, was second; W. C. Martin, Seattle A. C., third. Time—0:10 1-5. Henry of Texas, was fourth, after being set back two yards for two false starts.



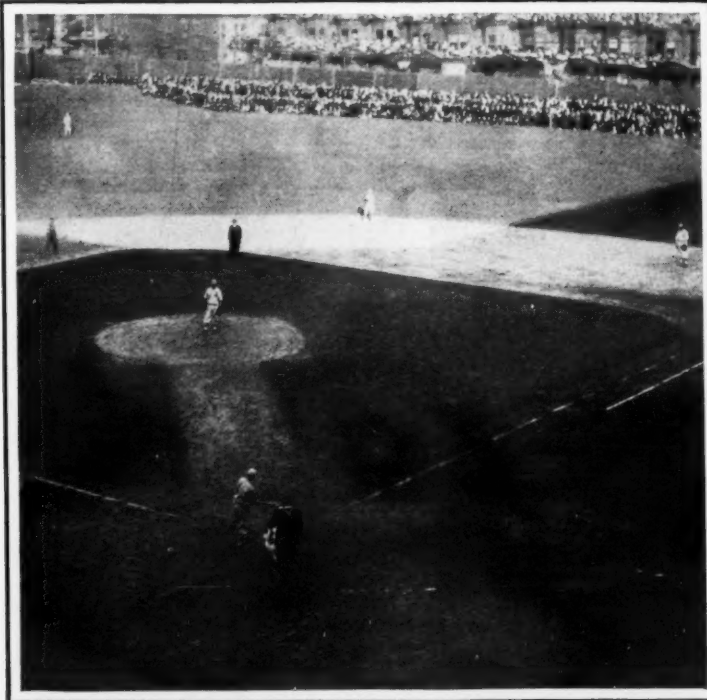
Finish of the 220-yard low hurdles—Won by J. J. Ellar, Irish-American Athletic Club, New York; J. Hart-raubet, New York Athletic Club, second; F. C. Waller, Chicago Athletic Association, third. Time—0:25 1-5 seconds.



W. J. Kraemer (independent), New York, first in the five-mile run. Time—27 min. 6 2-5 seconds. Kraemer recently won the LESLIE'S WEEKLY prize.

SNAPSHOTS OF THE RECENT NATIONAL MEET OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES, AT NEW ORLEANS

The Irish-American Athletic Club of New York won the senior events, defeating the New York Athletic Club by 49 points to the latter's 48.



A section of the playing field in the opening inning of the game which resulted in a victory for the Athletics by a score of 4 to the Cubs' 1 run.



A small section of the bleachers showing part of the 26,891 fans who watched the game and rooted particularly hard for "Indian" Bender and Eddie Collins, the Phillies' crack all round player.

INTERESTING PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FIRST GAME FOR THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP AT SHIBE PARK, PHILADELPHIA

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Successful Egg Farming

Among people who can afford luxuries there is great demand for a regular supply of fresh eggs. The few growers who can furnish them regularly, winter and summer alike, get very high prices.

The Corning Egg-Book

(entitled "The \$6.41 per Hen per Year"), tells how two men, in poor health, starting four years ago with only thirty hens, made from their little egg-farm a clear profit of over \$12,000 last year. It tells all about their experience, their failures, their methods; and how others, men or women with good sense, care and faithful work, can make money in the same way. Not a detail left out.

The Corning Egg-Book is sold in combination with the Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., and we have made arrangements to make this

Special Offer: For \$1.00 (cash, money order or check), we will send you the Corning Egg-Book and the Farm Journal for two years, and American Poultry Advocate two years—all for \$1.00 if order is sent at once to

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE
87 HODGKINS BLOCK Syracuse, N. Y.

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Send for a Trial Package.



"You'd never think I stained my hair after I used Mrs. Potter's Walnut Tint Hair Stain. The stain doesn't hurt the hair as dyes do, but makes it grow out fluffy."

It only takes you a few minutes once a month to apply Mrs. Potter's Walnut Tint Hair Stain.

Stain with your comb. Stains only the hair, doesn't rub off, contains no poisonous dyes, sulphur, lead or copper. Has no odor, no sediment, no grease. One bottle of Mrs. Potter's Walnut Tint Hair Stain should last you a year. Sells for \$1.00 per bottle at first-class druggists. We guarantee satisfaction. Send your name and address on a slip of paper, with this advertisement, and enclose 25 cents (stamps or coin) and we will mail you, charges prepaid, a trial package, in plain, sealed wrapper, with valuable booklet on hair. Mrs. Potter's Hygienic Supply Co., 1276 Groton Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.



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The Best Bird.

SOME people love a canvas-back,
And some a fatted goose,
And some a turkey roasted brown,
And dripping with its juice.
The dainty reed-bird, too, is sought
By many an epicure,
And gany grouse and guinea-fowl
The hungry palate lure.

Some other folks are fond of squab,
And some of quail on toast,
Fried chicken a la Maryland
By some is liked the most;
But as for me, I much prefer
That milled and minted, regal,
Bright, shining, golden-yellow bird—
The U. S. double eagle.

MINNA IRVING.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 471.)

G., Pittsburgh, Pa.: 1. I think well of Seaboard com. and regard it as good as any of the low-priced railroad stocks for a long pull. 2. John Muir & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York City, will buy stocks on "the partial payment plan," so that you can pay for them in installments.

H., Denver, Col.: 1. I cannot give you the statistical information, for it requires too many figures. 2. A great deal of such information of an interesting character will be found in a booklet that Norman W. Peters & Co., members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, have gotten out for their customers. It is entitled "Cardinal Principles for the Investor and Operator." Write to Peters & Co. at 74 Broadway, New York, for a copy.

Six Per Cent., Portland, Me.: Farson, Son & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 21 Broad Street, New York, are unreservedly recommending the Municipal Water 6s of the county of Logan, Colorado, at the special of \$100 and accrued interest to pay 6 per cent. Write to them for their "Circular G" which gives the engineer's reports and the opinions of those who have bought these bonds. Only a small portion remains unsold.

Fractions, New Orleans, La.: 1. I see no particular advantage in buying small lots unless you are trying to learn the ways of the market. 2. Trading is usually in lots of not less than 100 shares. 3. The free booklet on "The Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading" is issued by J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. Any of my readers can have a copy on request.

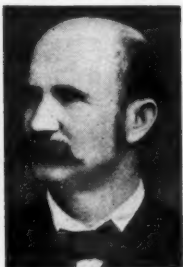
Begin, Atlanta, Ga.: 1. If all you want is simply to speculate or to learn how to speculate and you do not mind whether you risk your money in the game or not, you are still very foolish to buy cheap oil, mining, plantation and similar stocks for which there is no regular market. 2. You can buy U. S. Light and Heating pref. around 8. It pays 7 per cent. dividends, or you can buy the com. stock around 2 for a speculation. An oil stock listed in the Baltimore market is Houston Oil. The com. sells around 7. Any broker can buy it for you, and if oil stocks have an advance you will have a chance of speculating in an oil stock that has good assets behind it. 3. If you want a strictly high class dividend payer buy five shares of Pennsylvania Railroad, which has as good a chance for an advance as any stock on the list. It pays 1 1/4 per cent. quarterly. It sold a year ago at 147 and recently about 130. 4. Rensselaer, Lyon & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 43 Exchange Place, New York give careful attention to small orders and will send you an interesting booklet on request.

NEW YORK, October 27th, 1910. JASPER.

Bad Outlook of the Oil Market.

IN THIS era of high prices one necessity of life bids fair to become cheaper. At least this is the outlook as the Wall Street Journal sees it. That paper announces that the Standard Oil Company is to engage in open competition with its competitors. The impression that there are no independent oil producers and refiners is dissipated. Competition is more acute in this field of industry than in almost any other. The effect of the cut in prices, it is hoped, will stimulate the consumption of oil; but the fact that there are in storage over 115,000,000 barrels indicates that consumption is far behind production. The Journal also points out that the open warfare in the oil industry, if prolonged, may affect our exports, as the Standard Oil Company is the largest exporter of American products. It may also affect labor, for the Standard Company has 65,000 employees, whose wages aggregate nearly \$5,000,000 a month.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.



DAVID B. HILL.

DAVID BENNETT HILL, ex-United States Senator and ex-Governor of New York, one of the foremost exponents of Democracy in America. Clean politics and the highest statesmanship were always his especial quest; at Albany, N. Y.,

October 20th, aged 67.
General Thomas T. Eckert, ex-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Civil War veteran, at Long Branch, October 20th, aged 86.

Charles D. Hill, solicitor-general of Georgia, at Atlanta, October 21st, aged 58.

Rev. Winfield Scott, former chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Phoenix, Ariz., October 20th.

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.



On the Santa Fe Trail

Three Southwest travel art booklets you will enjoy reading:

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"The California Limited."

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Stand acid test and expert examination. We guarantee them. See them first—then pay.
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The Baroda Co., Dept. B12
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2 Gallons for \$5. 3 for \$7.50 or 1 for \$3, choice of Rye, Bourbon or Corn

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We ship on 30 day's credit. If you have your merchant or bank write us guaranteeing account. No C.O.D. Full Quart Bottles of Rye, Bourbon or Corn are expressed prepaid in plain boxes, either 4 for \$3.8 for \$6, or 12 for \$9.

FREE—4 miniature bottles of Selected Fulton with every 2 gallon order, 6 with 3 gallon orders, accompanied by cash. If not satisfied with whiskey return; and, if paid for, all your money will be refunded by first mail.

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Write for our book, "A Fair Customer," and price list—sealed

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Illustrated Current Events



A Freak Railroad Accident.

All that was left of a milk wagon after being struck by a train near Dover, O. The driver escaped injury, but the horse was killed.—Haas.



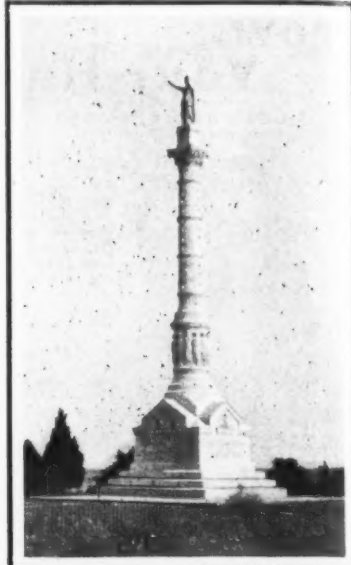
Making the Preliminary Soundings for the Raising of the Maine.

United States army engineers working about the wreck in Havana Harbor. By direction of the President of the United States Spain has been invited to send a representative to observe the exposed hull.—Springer.



Delegates to the First American International Humane Conference.

This meeting was called recently in Washington, D. C., to discuss the practical problems confronting humane societies throughout the world. President Taft is the honorary president of the American association.—Harris & Ewing.



Commemorating the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

The Soldiers and Sailors Monument at Yorktown, Va., which was the center of the celebration on October 19.—Hase.



The Deitz Home.

The most remarkable guerilla engagement fought since the Civil War has been waged in Sawyer County, Wisconsin, during the last six years between John F. Deitz, a farmer, and an armed posse of the law. Farmer Deitz owns a lumber dam which for ten years has been used by the lumber companies operating in Wisconsin. When Deitz bought the property he demanded payment from the lumber company for the use of the dam. The courts were forced into the contest and the sending of the sheriff's posse led to open hostilities. After six years of more or less continued fighting, a deputy sheriff with seventy-one companions, after a battle in which one man was killed and several were injured, captured Deitz (with bandaged arm) and his family and lodged them in jail.



Helen Deitz.



The Outlaw and His Son Leslie.



A Concerted March on Profanity.

The Holy Name Societies of Pittsburgh marching 30,000 strong on October 12.



Every Man Is Pledged Against Swearing.

These annual parades of the Holy Name Societies throughout the United States make a formal protest against profanity.

How the Circulation of Leslie's ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY Is Analyzed

When you buy space in Leslie's Weekly you have the satisfaction of knowing just what you are buying and just where the circulation, that backs up your copy, will go.

You know that the circulation of every issue is guaranteed to be a

Quarter of a Million Plus

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Actual Subscribers

You can easily find out, by request to us, just how much of this QUARTER-OF-A-MILLION-PLUS circulation goes to every state. How many subscribers to Leslie's Weekly there are in any special territory you may wish to cover. How many subscribers to Leslie's Weekly there are in any list of cities you name.

The analysis of Leslie's Weekly goes still further.

You can find out just what part of the QUARTER-OF-A-MILLION-PLUS CIRCULATION is made up of manufacturers, capitalists, merchants, professional men, or high salaried office men. You can find out exactly how many of each of these high class subscribers are to be found in a given territory.

There are no secrets in our circulation books. They are open to the inspection of any advertiser as final proof of any claims we make.

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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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CHARLES B. NICHOLS, Western Manager
Marquette Building, Chicago



WATCHING THE BATTLE

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Generally Napoleon Flour can be obtained at all dealers, but should you be unable to secure it readily, write to the nearest distributor mentioned below and you will be supplied promptly.

J. C. SMITH & WALLACE CO., Newark, N. J.
TAYLOR BROS., Camden, N. J.
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MARTIN EYMER, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.
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